PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

No. 54,043.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

NESTLE'S
CONDENSED
MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday 5-30 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1907.				
9th Mar.	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525
16th "	PERSIA	7951		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10509
30th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th Apr.	MACEDONIA	10512		
13th "	CHINA	7912		
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
27th "	EGYPT	7912		
4th May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6824
11th "	ARABIA	7903		
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
25th "	PERSIA	7951		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, *21st December, 1906.*

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GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	21st Mar. 1907.
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	18th Apr. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	16th May "
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	13th June "
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	8th Aug "
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	5th Sept "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	30th Mar. 1907.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	27th Apr. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	25th May "

For further Particulars apply to

L. BRICARD,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date. 1907.
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3069	13th Mar.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	25th "
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6200	6th April.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5031	16th " *
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	4th May.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	30th "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	20th June.

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Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 380
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Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
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Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
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Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

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W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
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NOW AVAILABLE.

[illegible] ST[illegible] COMPANIES.—[illegible]fer Forms at [illegible]al Quota[illegible]ies with [illegible] Apply [illegible]TTE."

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 11th Mar.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C.*
DWARKA	1,695	Thur. 7th Mar.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvia.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 8th Mar.	11 a.m.	(direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvia.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 11th Mar., calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 7th Mar., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST, PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NOWSHARA," 3,024 tons, on or about 16th March.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about 25th March, calling at Porebunder, Zanzibar, Mombassa and Lamu.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

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6th *March*, 1907.

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CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
SEMIRAMIS	3981	A. Martinolich	19th March.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th May.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
*† AUSTRIA	7588	A. Bilaffer	3rd April.
*† VORWAERTS	5990	R. Colledani	2nd May.
* PERSIA	5895	P. Craglietto	25th May.
* TRIESTE	5095	D. Mistrorigo	24th June.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

First Class Return Tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1,080 or £72.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
NIPPON	6317	B. Cobol	25th April.

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Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1907
RIOJUN MARU	..	O. B. Lapraik	....	14th Mar.
TIENTSIN MARU	..	T. Tibbols	14th Mar	22nd Mar.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	19th Mar	30th Mar.
COLOMBO MARU	...	K. Homma	2nd Apr	13th April
BOMBAY MARU	...	S. Ishikawa	16th Apl.	27th April
CEYLON MARU	...	F. Pyne	30th Apl.	11th May.
TOTOMI MARU	...	A. Keith	14th May	25th May
RIOJUN MARU	...	G. S. Lapraik	28th May	8th June
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	11th June	22nd June
COLOMBO MARU	...	K. Homma	25th June	6th July
BOMBAY MARU	...	S. Ishikawa	9th July	20th July
CEYLON MARU	...	F. Pyne	23rd July	3rd August

For Freight apply to

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Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
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LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed	£17,837,000
Total Revenue for 1905 Exceeded	£ 3,774,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

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EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1905

ISSUED FOR	£2,535,408
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,300,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£28,000,165

ASK FOR THE 1905 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

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BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras,

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Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH.				ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at Death or at the end of			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

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General Manager.

FUNDS OVER ....£13,000,000.

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FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Every Class of Business Transacted at Lowest Rates.

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New Prospectus just Issued containing LARGELY REDUCED RATES.

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EVERY WATCH WARRANTED.

	Rs.	a.
The Military Popular Watch, crystal-face, keyless lever movement	15	0

Over 70,500 of these Watches are now in use all over India and Burmah.

	Rs.	a.
The "Hercules," a good hard and strong Watch, specially made for servants, syces, coachmen, &c.	15	0
The Anti-Magnetic Watch, crystal face, keyless lever	15	0
The Calendar Watch, indicating date of month, crystal face, keyless action	20	0
The "Service" Wrist Watch and Strap	25	0
The Campaign Watch, No. II., crystal face, keyless lever...	25	0
The Military Model Wrist Watch	32	0
The Flat or Dress Watch	32	0
The Campaign Watch, No. I., crystal face, keyless lever...	35	0
The Military Watch and Compass combined, crystal face, keyless lever...	35	0
The Impermeable or Waterproof Watch, in crystal face case	35	0
The Railway Guard's Watch, crystal face, keyless lever	35	0
The Flat superior movement...	35	0
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FOR MARCH, 1907.

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ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
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Culwell Works, WOLVERHAMPTON, Eng,
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FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER
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Established 1874.

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INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
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TOTAL ASSURANCES in force nearly
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ANNUAL INCOME NEARLY
RS. 50,00,000.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

RESULTS FOR 1905.

THE PROFITS declared at the last Quinquennial valuation ending 31st December, 1905, show a SURPLUS of over 45 LACS of RUPEES, 90 per cent. of which will be distributed amongst the participating Policy-holders.

ASSETS EXCEED, 14 Crores of Rupees.
PREMIUM INCOME, 2 Crores of Rupees
A GRESHAM Policy represents all that is desirable.

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Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon,
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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

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HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
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Hamburg.
Bombay.
Karachi.
Calcutta.
Madras.
Rangoon.
Colombo.
Penang.
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Ipoh (Perak).

Medan, Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
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Bangkok.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Manila.
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Tientsin.
Hankow.
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	"	10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	"	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	"	2,000,000

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Lyons
New York
San Francisco
Honolulu (Hawaii)

Shanghai
Hongkong
Hankow
Tientsin
Peking
Newchwang
Chefoo

Tiehling
Changchun
Antung-Hsien
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Fengtien
Liaoyang
Dairen (Dalny)

KOBE
Osaka
Tokyo
Nagasaki
Bombay

LONDON BANKERS:—

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CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£575,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON,
BRANCHES:

Calcutta.
Lahore.
Amritsar
Kurrachee.
Steamer Point.
Entebbe.

Delhi.
Bombay.
Madras.
Rangoon.
Aden.

Cawnpore.
Colombo.
Mandalay.
Newera Elya.
Kandy.

Tuticorin
Zanzibar.
Mombassa
Nairobi.
Chittagong

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Ag. Manager.*

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HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
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BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
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BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... "	50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman, (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (Messrs. Tata and Sons, Bombay.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
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RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq., (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 102,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
LONDON COMMITTEE:
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
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A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, Esqr. } *Managers.*

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ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILLA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.

PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY:
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

C. H. WILSON,
Acting Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

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MILITARY BRASS BAND INSTRUMENTS,
BANJOS, GUITARS, Flatbacked,
Guitar Shaped and Harp MANDOLINES, VIOLINS, CELLOS, DOUBLE BASSES, etc.,
FITTINGS for all instruments.
STRINGS The BEST, FRESHEST and SWEET TONED—Stocked.
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A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and [illegible]

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "CAPRI," from HONGKONG and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL on the 6th instant and are REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE delivery of their CARGO landed at No. 4 Victoria Dock.

All claims for damage, &c., to be presented and adjusted before the departure of the Steamer on the 17th instant, otherwise they will not be entertained under any circumstances.

F. CROCCO,
Agent,
RUBATTINO S. N. COMPANY.

SOCIETY [illegible] THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN.

MR. and MRS. MUIR MACKENZIE beg to announce that the deferred DRAWING-ROOM MEETING of the above Society will be held on MONDAY, March 11th, at 6 p. m., at the Government Bungalow, the Ridge, Malabar Hill (lately in the occupation of H.M. the Amir). Among the speakers will be the Right Revd. the Lord Bishop of Bombay, the Revd. Dr. Mackichan, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, and others.

BUDRUDIN TYABJI MEMORIAL FUND.

AT A PUBLIC MEETING of the inhabitants of Bombay, held on Thursday, the 10th January, 1907, in the Town Hall, under the presidency of H. E. The GOVERNOR of Bombay, it was resolved :—

That Subscriptions be invited from all classes of the people in the Country with a view to raise a suitable permanent Memorial in honor of the late Mr. JUSTICE BUDRUDIN TYABJI.

The Undersigned respectfully invite all classes of the Country in India, who sympathise with the movement to contribute towards the Memorial Fund. Cheques may be made payable to any one of the Undersigned.

D. E. WACHA.
COWASJI JEHANGIR READYMONEY.
AMIRUDIN TYABJI.
MAHOMEDBHAI CURRIMBHAI.
A. HILL TREVOR.
HAJI YUSUF HAJI ESMAIL.
J. A. D. McBAIN.
N. T. VAIDYA.
KAZI KABIRUDIN.
S. S. SETLUR.
Hon-Secretaries.

VITHALDAS DAMODHER THACKERSEY.
LALLUBHAI SAMALDAS.
SULEMAN ABDUL WAHED.
Hon-Treasurers.

THE BOMBAY DYEING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Company's Registered Office, at "Bella Vista" Offices, Cumballa Hill, on Wednesday, the 13th March, 1907, at 9-30 A.M. (Standard Time), when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed :—

RESOLUTION 1.—That this Meeting approves of the terms of the proposed Agency agreement already prepared and the engrossment whereof has been submitted to this Meeting purporting to be made between the Company of the one part, and Messrs. Nowrosjee Wadia and Sons of the other part and this Meeting hereby authorises the affixing of the Seal of the Company to the said Agency agreement.

RESOLUTION 2.—That this Meeting approves of the terms of the proposed agreement with the Managers already prepared and the engrossment whereof has been submitted to this Meeting purporting to be made between the Company of the one part and Messrs. William Reid and Robert Reid of the other part, and this Meeting hereby authorises the affixing of the Seal of the Company to the said agreement.

Drafts of both the said agreements are open for inspection of the Shareholders of the Company at the Registered Office of the Company, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 5 P.M. (Standard Time).

By Order of the Board,
NOWROSJEE WADIA & SONS,
Agent.

"BELLA VISTA" OFFICES, CUMBALLA HILL,
BOMBAY, 27th FEBRUARY, 1907.

NOTICE.

TIMBER SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of SLEEPERS as under for the use of the Eastern Bengal State Railway :

Ordinary	No.
Broad Gauge Sleepers (10′ × 10″ × 5″) ...	1,50,000
Metre Gauge (6′ × 8″ × 4½″)	1,50,000
Special sizes (given in specifications)... ...	8,000

Delivery of Sleepers must commence in December, 1907, or earlier and must be completed by 15th February, 1908. At least 40 per cent. of the total quantity must be delivered before the end of December 1907, and 40 per cent. more before the end of January 1908.

Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions of timber :

Indian :	Sal, Deodar or Burmese Pynkado.
Western Australia :	Hill-grown Jarrah.
New South Wales :	Mixed Hardwoods.
Queensland :	do.
Tasmanian :	do.

Tenders may be submitted for the whole or any portion of the quantities required. Parties tendering are requested to state the number of Sleepers offered of each class of Timber, and when more than one class is offered to quote the rate for each class as well as the average rate.

In the case of mixed hardwoods the proportions allowable are given in the specification.

The Australian and Tasmanian Sleepers to be Government inspected and marked true to name at the cost of the supliers, and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. at Calcutta.

Burmese Pynkado Sleepers will be inspected and passed by an Engineer Officer of the Burma Railways before shipment and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. at Calcutta.

Sal and deodar will be inspected and passed at any Railway station, and prices quoted must include delivery into trucks at stations after having been passed by an officer of the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Tenders should be returned enclosed in sealed covers addressed to the Secretary, Railway Board, at Simla, by 12 noon on MONDAY, May 13th, 1907 and should be superscribed in red ink "Tenders for Sleepers for the Eastern Bengal State Railway for 1907-1908."

Forms of tender and specifications must be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, Eastern Bengal State Railway, Sealdah, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of Rs. 100 for each set of forms and specifications, which will be refunded on order of the Railway Board provided a *Bona Fide* tender is submitted.

The Railway Board are not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the whole or any part of a tender may be accepted or rejected.

CALCUTTA, 27th FEBRUARY, 1907.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS.........	48 Lakhs.
PENSIONS PAID	28 Lakhs.

A PURELY MUTUAL CONCERN enabling all men and women (Christian) to secure, for those who are dependent on them, monthly pensions up to Rs. 500, on terms which contrast most favourably with ordinary Life Assurance. Apply to

THE SECRETARY,
12, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

This is to notify that Mr. M. C. Annes, of St. Mary's Road, Secunderabad, has been authorised to receive orders for and to arrange for the distribution of the "Bombay Gazette" in Hyderabad City and Suburbs, the Residency Bazaars, Chudderghat, Saifabad, Secunderabad, Trimulgherry, and Bolarum.

The Annual Subscription is Rs. 30 (Thirty), payable in advance, and the paper will be delivered to Subscribers each Evening immediately after the arrival at Hyderabad and Secunderabad of the Bombay Mail Train.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

HOLDERS of Bombay Municipal Debentures who may not have as yet DRAWN the INTEREST already acrued due thereon, are requested to present their Bonds as early as possible at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bombay. The Bonds should be submitted to the Bank by the second week of March and interest drawn before the 31st of that month.

R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.

BANK OF BOMBAY,
BOMBAY, 6TH MARCH, 1907.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to One P.M. (Bombay time), on WEDNESDAY, the 20th March, 1907, for the supply of IZAL DISINFECTANTS, for the year ending 29th February, 1908. The quantities shown below to be supplied on or before dates fixed :—

Izal Powder, 360 bags, containing 1 cwt. each net.
Izal Fluid, 46 drums, containing 10 gallons each.

1st supply to be completed by the 10th April, 1907.
2nd Do. do. 10th July, 1907.
3rd Do. do. 10th Oct., 1907.
4th Do. do. 10th Jan., 1908.

II. Printed forms of Tender and conditions of contract can be had on payment of Re 1 at the office of the Municipal Storekeeper, Chinchpokli.

III. A deposit of Rs. 900 must be paid into the Chief Accountant's Office at the time of lodging tenders which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or refusal to sign the contract.

IV. The successful Tenderer will have to pay a further deposit as per conditions of the contract. The security deposit if paid in cash will bear no interest.

V. Samples of Disinfectants supplied by the Contractors may be taken from the supplies delivered by the contractors and sent for examination to the Municipal Analyst, at the expense of the Contracters.

VI. The successful tenderer will have to pay the full stamp duty on the contract and the charges for executing it.

VII. Tenderers must distinctly understand that the terms as regards deposits, etc., stipulated in the Tender forms will not be allowed to be altered by them, either before or after the acceptance of the Tender, on the grounds of former precedents or for any other reason.

VIII. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. LACEY,
Storekeeper, MUNICIPALITY.

Central Stores Office, Chinchpokli,
6th March, 1907.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
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BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
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P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
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AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expenses of importing them direct.

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ONLY ONE TRIAL WILL SATISFY,

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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THE COURSE OF EDUCATION for all Classes includes the subjects required for the Public Examinations of the Indian Government. —Pupils are also prepared for the Local Cambridge Examinations.

Instruction in Singing, Musical Drill, and Needlework, both Fancy and Plain, is given to all Classes.

A Special Class, for Children of Ladies, is also held for Reserved Class Boarders.

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OOTACAMUND, NILGHERRIES.

AMUSEMENTS.

GREEN'S APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.

THE INDIAN HOTELS CO., LD., have arranged to hold a series of BILLIARD TOURNAMENTS in GREEN'S RESTAURANT, which is now under the same management as the TAJ MAHAL HOTEL. The First Tournament will be a handicap for European Amateurs only.

The Second Tournament will be an open Championship Tournament for Europeans and Native Amateurs.

The Third Tournament will be a handicap for Native Amateurs only.

First BILLIARD HANDICAP 200 POINTS UP (for European Amateurs only).

PRIZES :

1st Prize	... ...	Rs. 150
2nd „	... ...	„ 75
3rd „	... ...	„ 50
4th „	... ...	„ 25
5th „	... ...	„ 25

TWO BILLIARD CUES will also be presented by Messrs. John Roberts & Co., Ld., and Messrs. Dawson & Co., to the two Players who make the Highest Breaks during the Tournaments.

1st to the player who is at scratch or minus.
2nd „ „ „ receiving Points.

Entries will be received till the 8th March at the RESTAURANT BAR, where full particulars may be obtained.

F. T. BURCHER,
General Manager.

ELYSIUM RINK.

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL.
THURS. 7TH, FRIDAY 8TH, SATUR. 9TH.
ENGLISH CONCERT PARTY.
(With Life Size Pictures.)
MISS VIOLET CLEMENTS.
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MR. SYDNEY LEMIARD.
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MR. REGGIE MILLBURN.
SKATING EACH EVENING.
P.M. 9 to 10-30.

GRAND FANCY DRESS.

MI-CARÊME.
SKATING CARNIVAL.
TUESDAY, 12TH MARCH.

10 ELEGANT AND VALUABLE PRIZES WILL BE GIVEN.
A BEAUTIFUL GOLD WATCH,
STERLING SILVER ARTICLES,
On View at the Rink.
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PIPE MUSIC & DANCING BY THE ROYAL SCOTS.
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RAJPUTANA DANCE, BY THE 113TH INFANTRY.
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Mr. BRYDEN is one of the first living authorities on big game and on big game hunters. He has resided and travelled extensively in South Africa, chiefly in pursuit of sport and natural history ; and has travelled also in Morocco, Norway, Portugal, Spain, &c.

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1. SIR WILLIAM CORNWALLIS HARRIS.

The pioneer of African hunters—Rhinoceros shooting in the Transvaal—Harris, stalking three lionesses is almost run over by an infuriated wounded rhinoceros—Lions in broad daylight within a hundred yards of camp—Elephants ranging in herds over the site of Pretoria—Harris's determined pursuit of a wounded giraffe.

2. WILLIAM CHARLES BALDWIN.

Snatching its prey from a crocodile—Horrors of Zululand after native warfare—Twelve miles of decomposing bodies by the Tugela—Cetewayo as king—Hunted by a buffalo—Knocked down by a lion—After misadventure, shoots a giraffe—"Offered half a farm, 3,000 acres, for a plough"—Boer shooting matches—Elephant tracking in dense bush—Eight elephants in half an hour—Chased by a lion.

3. FREDERICK COURTENAY SELOUS.

The last of the African big game hunters—Lobengula—A double-loaded gun explodes—Lions at bay—Twenty-two elephants in a day—Horse and rider thrown by a buffalo—A lion fought single handed—The peril of hunting lions with a damaged rifle.

4. WILLIAM COTTON OSWELL.

A powerful personality, and friend and companion of Dr. Livingstone—Horse and man thrown by a white rhinoceros—Again thrown and almost killed by a black rhinoceros—Lions attack a wounded buffalo—Run over by an elephant : "I saw the burly brute from chest to tail as he passed directly over me lengthways, one foot between my knees, and one fourteen inches beyond my head, and not a graze."

5. ROUALEYN GORDON CUMMING.

Avenging a camp tragedy—A night with a puff-adder—Surrounded by wild hunting-dogs, Cumming "expected no other fate than to be torn to pieces, but springing to his feet, he waved his blanket, addressing his savage assembly in the most solemn manner. The wild dogs retreated "—Adventures with giraffes and hippopotami—The perils of night shooting.

6. SIR SAMUEL BAKER.

Life on the Upper Nile—Arabs who slew big game with swords—A rifle firing half-pound shells—Charged by a herd of elephants—A wild chase after a rhinoceros—An Arab fight with hippopotami.

FIRST ARTICLE APPEARED IN THE *Bombay Gazette* of Feb. 27th.

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First Article appeared on March 1st.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Onda, 3409 tons Captain W H Watkeys will sail today for Rangoon in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Jumna, 2986 tons Captain F G Cunningham sailed yesterday for Jedah in ballast

THE steamer Dumbarton, 2239 tons Captain P Rettie will sail today for Bassim in ballast.

THE steamer Strathmore, 2295 tons Captain H King sailed yesterday for Avonmouth and Newport with a general cargo.

THE Wilson Line steamer Mikado, 2301 tons Captain H O Sharp, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull, with a general cargo and 3 passangers.

THE steamer Tolo 741 tons, Captain J Enger arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber.

THE Florio Rubattine S N Co's steamer Capri 4196 tons, Captain G Belsets arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong, with a general cargo and 10 deck passangers,

THE B I S N Co's, steamer Lhasa, 941 tons Captain H McDiarmid arrined in harbour yesterday from Karachi via coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr C F Meyers, Mr. G S Henderson, Mr F G Creswell, Mr F D Stranch, Mr Mahomed Virji, Mr Moitray and 742 deck,

The Ancher Liner, steamer Scindia is due in Bombay on the morning of the 10th inst, with the following passengers :—Captain A. G. Breminer, Mr A F Hedgson, Mrs. Hodgson, Captain J H Hugo Mrs Hugo infant and ayah, Miss E G Knaggs Miss E R Perkins, Miss E M Sill, Miss A B Tanner.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

R I M S Dufferin	Comdr Black	R I Marine

FOREIGN NAVY.

Javeline	Comdr M Florius	French Navy
Rapiere	Lt de Colquiray	French Navy
Sabre	Lt Hallier	French Navy
Francisque	Lt Garreau	French Navy

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Northbrook	Lt A E Harold	R I Marine
R I M S Elphinstone	Lt G H Finnis	R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats		Royal Navy
H M S Sphinx	Comdr Bowman	R Navy
H M S Lapwing	Comdr Barker	R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—Mar. 6.

Africa	1307	McLean		M M & Co
Akbar	1440	Baldwin		H C Joosub
Arcadia	3514	Valentine	China	P & O Co
Bedouin	2343	Sandow		K N & Co
Baron Cawdor	2764	Goudey		K N & Co
Bulimba	1607	Bamber	Bulimba	M M & Co
Cowrie	3155	Baker		W & A Graham & Co
Dumbarton	2240	Rettie		T M & Co
Onda	3409	Watkey		M M & Co
Dwarka	759	Manley		M M & Co
Hindustan	2389	Haig		P & O Co
Kt Templar	4801	Billett	China	K N & Co
Lhasa	941	McDiarmed		M M & Co
Metis	2167	Brown	Avonmouth	K N & Co
Mohammadi	1251	Dexter		Bo & P S N Co
Muttra	2995	Sullivan		M M & Co
Nizam	2041	McLennan		T M & Co
Shanjehan	2566	Davison		Shah S N Co
Terrier	1009	Nelson		F F Campbell & Co
Tientsin	2555	Grant		Shah S N Co
Taunton	2461	Moon		K N & Co
Tolv	741	Enger		F F C & Co
Xema	429	Lloyd		M Jewanjee

VESSELS IN DOCK—Mar. 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agents.
A	Riojun Maru	2980	Laprack	Japan	16-3	N Y Kaisha
C&R	Itria	3462	Kilpatreck	Stream	7-3	M M & Co
D & E	City of Bombay	2941	McNeil		21-3	K Nixon & Co
G	Clan Ogilvy	1683	Jones	L'pool	15-3	N FF Muir & Co
M	Oriental	3190	Lewellin	Aden	9-3	P & O S N Co
P	Metis	2167	Browne-Mostyn	Deep	15-3	K Nixon & Co
P	Mikado	2301	Thorp			F Muir & Co
Q	Froozi	2005	Watson	Jeddah	12-3	B & P S N Co

H W P D

Sabarmati	524	Mohamad	Manglore	8-3	Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Wellington	3626	Tait	Hull	16-3	W & A G & Co
3	Britannia		Garsick	L'pool	w13-3	W & A G & Co
5	Langdale	2875	Gray	Hamburg	7-3	W & A G & Co
7	Itola	3402	Hirst	Calcutta	7-3	M M & Co
8	King Arthur	2589	James	Dunkirk	16-3	T Morrison & Co
9	Reichinfels	2930	Potthart	K'chi	7-3	Glade & Co
12	Persia		Haughton	London	16-3	P & O Co
15	Shah Najaf	2852	Eden	Jedd	8-3	Shah S N Co
	Capri	4196	Belsito			F R S N & Co

M W DRY D

H M S Hermes	3770	Capt Nicholson	R Navy

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	Lhasa s	McDiarmid	Karachi, March 4
	Mikado s	Thorp	Hull, February 2
	Capri s	Belsita	Hongkong, Feb 12
	Tolv s	Enger	Bangkong, Feb 17

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Bedouin s	Sandow	Rangoon
	Umzumbi s	Mitchell	Aberdeen
	Spyros Vallianos s	Frangapolos	Marseilles &c.
	Black Prince s	Thomas	Antwerp &c.
	Plassy (Tript)	Summers	Southampton
	Strathmore s	King	Avonmouth
	Jumna s	Cunningham	Zedah

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—
Steamer Dumbarton Rethe for Bassim.
Steamer Onda, Walkeys, for Rangoon.

The Steamer Riojun Maru for China, and Japan, began to load yesterday :—

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

	Vessel.	From
Feb. 21	Nairn	Calcutta
Mar 1	Wiessenfels	Antwerp
3	Clan Sutherland	Coast
4	Clan Mackay	Liverpool

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

3	Kattenturm	London
4	Bangala	Rangoon
5	Nadir	Bombay
5	Clan Macfarlane	Coast
5	Langton Hall	Coast
5	Canara	London
6	Wardha	Calcutta
6	Tannenfels	Antwerp
7	Nairung	Calcutta
8	Maria Valerie	Calcutta
10	Clan Urquhart	Coast
15	Vindobona	Trieste
16	Congella	Calcutta
24	Colombo Maru	Penang

The dates are approximate only.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—125 bales hemp 36 cwts myrabollams G Madhowji & Co ; 300 cwts Kaju nuts Baner and Krause; 5 bales silk, Killick Nixon and Co ; 620 cwts blood manure, Croft Mody and Co ; 620 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

City of Bombay 1,420 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Ernst Saw and Co ; 200 bales hemp Hirji Govindji

FOR HULL.

King Arthur s—6,000 cwts cottonseed, David Sassoon and Co ; 2,883 cwts myrabollams, 1,261 cwts cottonseed, Arjoon Khimji ; 4,000 cwts castorseed, and 7,631 cwts cottonseed, Arjoon Khimji ; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, G Madhowji and Co ; 2,011 cwts cottonseed, R Hassam ; 3,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Brothers.

Wellington s—2,000 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co ; 17,767 cwts cottonseed, 2,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Wellington s—110 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

King Arthur s—1,045 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 1,002 cwts nigerseed, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Longdale s—4,000 cwts castorseed, and 2,069 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros ; 2,000 cwts gingelly, L Dreyfus and Co ; 2,682 cwts myrabollams, W Bechar.

Reichenfels s—2 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 4 pots rosa oil, Strathmann and Joachims.

FOR BRENEN.

Reichenfels s—1 bundle carpets, Glade and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Britannia s—235 bags cotton Volkart Bros ; 282 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

City of Bombay s—125 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy ; 1,395 cwt gingellyseed E D Sassoon and Co ; 4,0000 cwts bones & Kaderbhoy 25 cwts mowraseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GLASGOW.

Britannia s—140 cwts myrabollams, G Madhawjee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Riojun Maru s—1,250 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co, 400 bales twist, The Motein B Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Kt Templar s—200 bales cotton, G Tijpal and Co ; 1,600 bales cotton Bamjee and Co ; 2,000 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co ; 600 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co ; 500 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co ; 2,800 bales cotton R D Master and Co ; 281 bales cotton D D Cunanee and Co : 4,000 bales cotton, The Motani B Kaisha ; 500 bales cotton ; Sorabjee Framjee and Co.

Riojun Maru s—500 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co ; 900 bales cotton, G Tejpal and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

FOR MOJI.

[illegible] Ralli Bros ; 3,590 bales cotton, [illegible] 1,610 bales cotton, [illegible] Madraswalla and [illegible]

[illegible] mediately [illegible] stant, and [illegible] the Nizam's

"YOUR PEARLS ARE ELECTRIFYING!"

Exactly ! We are constantly receiving letters claiming that Prof. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS have conferred wonderful benefits, but one of the most striking analogies, is that which stated them to be "electrifying." It is correct in two senses in their startling and speedy effect, and in their imparting electrical energy. A man or woman may be limp and languid for years, but after a series of doses of

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

that condition ceases, and they appear like new beings, imbued with vital energy and a willingness to perform tasks which previously seemed well-nigh impossible. This remedy achieved cures where hundreds of others have failed. It is essentially for people who suffer from nervous exhaustion, brain-fag, lack of energy, languor, and mental abstraction. It has worked cures among people of every rank and station. Professional and literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Lawyers, Clerks, Athletes and Commercial Kings, many of whom have tried it as a last resort. But the strongest argument to convince you is, perhaps, the fact that DOCTORS THEMSELVES use it. Get a bottle to-day. Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills, Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *March* 5.] [BOMBAY, *March* 6.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ex	86⅝		⅛
3 do. Rentes	96¼	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan	102		⅛
3½ do. Govt. Securities	66¾		1/16
Bar Silver in London	32	un	chgd
Do. do. 2 months' hence	31⅞	un	chgd
Do. in New York			
Exchange on London at Paris	25 29	⅛	
Do. do. do. Berlin	20 51½		01
Do. do. do. New York			
Discount Bank of England Rate	5%	un	chgd
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	4⅞%	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	4⅞%	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	5%	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	5⅛%	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	3⅞%		⅛
Do. 7-day Market Loans	4⅛%		⅛

Amount Paid into the Bank of England. £150,000
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1s. 3 31/32d.

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spots	Easier
Futures	Easier
East Indian	steady
Manchester	firm
Total Sales	12,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export	1,000 "
East Indians	100 "
Imports	18,000 "
Mid-Americans	6 22+05
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	11⅝ unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July
5 78	5 78	5 77	5 77
—05	—04	—04	—03

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5 76	5 74	5 72	5 68	5 68
—03	—02	—01	—02	—01

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Forts	33,000 bales,
Do. do. last year	33,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	31,000 "
Do. to Continent	13,000 "

Spot Cotton—11 35 unchanged.

Futures—Month of March 9 69 — 10
Do. do. July 9 93 — 10

Declined owing to weak cables and to bear pressure and bulls unloading.

New Orleans—

Spot Cotton—10¼ unchgd
Futures—Month of May 10 51—07
Do. do. July 10 70—07
Closing Tone of Futures—steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach	5 22/32
F. G. Broach	5 17/32
Good Broach	5 12/32

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat.—Quiet.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs, 85 % ex-ship 48¼ April-May Dunkirk. Sellers.

Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs., 85 % ex-ship 47 May-June Antwerp. Sellers.

Brown Cawnpore, 43¾ Apl.-May Dunkirk. Sellers.

Tone of Rapeseed—Firm.

Linseed—

Tone of Linseed. Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 7¼+⅛

Metals—

Copper Braziers	£124
Yellow Metal	*d.* 9¼

Tin plates—

I. C. Coke 14×20 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C. I. F., Bombay.	£14s. 1½d.

Bar Iron—

Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp	£ 6 19 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 1 % F. O. B. Liverpool	£14 5 0
Basic Steel Bars F. O. B. Antwerp Net.	£ 7 0 0

Arrivals—Clydesdale, Linnia, Forest Dale.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
	Rs.			
1 bundle rupees	2,000	Busreh	Dwarka	Mack Mackenzie N.
8 packages "	16,000	Muscat	"	Comptoir N. D. EdeParis
4 bundles "	4,000	Makulla	C. Craft	A. A. Fazli
4 " "	10,000	Mauritius	I tola	K. Khekoo & Co
6 " "	5,000	Busreh	Dwarka	E. Hayim
35 packages Gold, Gold coin & Silver coin.	81,866	Bagdad	"	Sundry Natives

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m, yesterday.

Cotton	19,747	bales.
Wheat	13,972	cwts.
Linseed	3,392	"
Rapeseed	2,377	"
Gingellyseed	10,824	"
Poppyseed	nil	
Groundnuts	1,125	"
Castorseed	314	"
Rice	3,405	"
Myrabollams	1,080	"
Cottonseed	49,183	"
Mowraseed	......	"
Gram	5,543	"
Joowar	1,474	"
Maize	nil	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [6TH MARCH, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money:—

The Money Market is unchanged There are borrowers at 6 per cent. for one or two months.

Exchange :—

This being Council Bill day Exchange business closed at 2 p.m. as usual. The Market opened quiet at 1s 4 3/32 T. T. and 1s 4 5/32 on demand, but with business 1/32 might still be done for delivery this week Private bills are in poor supply and although most Banks opened at 1s. 4 7/32d. 3 months' sight business was done at 1s 4 13/32 3 months' sight for March delivery. Far Eastern rates are steady. We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 4 3/32d.
Demand Draft	1s. 4 5/32d.
Credits— 3 months' sight	1s. 4 7/32 to 1/4d.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 4 13/32d.
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs	172¼
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks.	141
Hongkong— 30 days' sight	162
Yokohama— 30 days' sight	148½
Shanghai— 30 days' sight	222

Government Paper :—

There has again been a moderate business passing in this market. Early in the day the settlement rate opened at 97 5/16 but soon advanced to 97 3/8 and later on 297 7/16. There were some sellers at the latter rate, the Market receding to 97 ⅜ at which it closed. The cash rate has been steady at 97¼. Calcutta quotations are advised as 97 1/16 and 97 5/16 for cash and forward delivery respectively. We quote :—

Cash	97 2
1st Settlement	97 6

Bullion :—

There is no change in London Bar silver quotations that market being steady at 32 for spot and 31⅞ for delivery forward in two months, New York is unchanged at 69¼. Business hase been more active in the local market to-day, the ready rate closing after an advance of 5/16, at 80 13/16 ex-duty. Forward rates are firm as under, Bar gold is unchanged.

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	6
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	6
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready	80	13	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	80	13	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement	81	6	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The better feeling in the local market referred to in our yesterday's report was short-lived, as during the night prices easied off, and this morning the market opened with rates quoted Rs. 2 lower all round. The messages from Home also advised a drop in all markets, and to-day there has been less doing in the bazaar, while shippers are holding off in anticipation of lower prices. Some business has been done in ready cotton at Colaba, Chiefly in high class Oomras, and Broach and Bengals have also been in demand. The market closes quiet as under :—

Quotations :—

	Rs.	Delivery
Fine M. G. Broach	253/4	March.
Good M. G. Broach	242	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	218/19	"
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon	208/9	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola	198/99	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti	199/200	"
Fine M. G. Muttia	187/88	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	178	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	183/84	"
Fine M. G. Bengals	172	"
F. G. H. G. Bengals	155	"
Good Westerns	228/29	May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	243	"

Liverpool Opener:—

Opening tone	Quiet but steady.
Estimated Sales	8,000 bales.
Total Imports	26,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July	July-Aug
5 78	5 77	5 78	5 77	5 73
unchgd.	— 01	+ 01	unchanged.	

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5 74	5 72	5 69	5 69
unchanged.		+01	+01

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

Ready	Rs. 7 4 0
April May	" 7 8 0

Tone—Steady.

Rapeseed—

Brown Cawnpore	April-May.	Rs. 7 5 0
Yellow Cawnpore	"	" 8 0 0
" Gujarat,	do.	" 8 2 0
Brown Kutni, Ready.		" 7 11 0

Tone—

Gingellyseed :—

Bold White 85 per cent	Rs. 52 8 0
" 75 do.	" 51 0 0
" 50 do.	" 49 8 0
Black Kutni	" 43 8 0
Yellow Hingunghat	" 56 0 0

Tone—Quiet.

CASTORSEED :— " 36 0 0

Tone—Steady.

COTTONSEED :— " 21 0 0

Tone—Steady.

Groundnuts :— " 44 0 0

Tone—Steady.

Shares :—

Maneckjee Petits	Rs. 3,410	Ready
Davids	" 400	"
Kohinoors	" 750	"
New City	" 590	"
Howard and Bulloughs	" 565	
Colaba Land and Mill	" 1,030	
Shivraj pur Syndicate	" 70¼	
Tapti Valley Railway	" 472½	
Bank of Bombay	" 1,370	

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MARCH 6.

Our Freight market remains firm and some fairly good lines of cargo have been booked at full rates since our last advices. Wheat prices appear to be coming down to a more workable level, but shippers are much handicapped by the difficulty experienced in getting their produce to the seaboard owing to the paucity of railway wagons. Strong representations are made to the North-Western Railway but these appear to have no effect. This scarcity of rolling stock on the railway militates considerably against forward booking of freight. Shippers argue very naturally that if the position is so bad now, it is likely to be very much worse in June and when the traffic to our Port is always on a very large scale.

Engagements—The Ellerman lines "Marseilles" 1,500 tons May, 2,000 tons June, at 15s. ; "Liverpool," April, 1,666 tons, at 15s.; Wilson line "Hull" 1,000 tons, April, at 15s. 6d., 2,000 tons June at 15s., ; 1,000 tons July at 15s. ; Hansa line "Hamburg" 4,000 tons April at 16s. ; 4,000 tons May, at 16s. Chagondass, 500 tons "Hamburg" March at 17s.; 1,000 tons, "Hull" June at 15s. 6d. ; 1,000 tons "Hull", July, at 15s 6d.

Charters—Steamship "King John" picked ports, March, at 16s. Another steamer picked ports, March, at 16s. 3d.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE,

WESTERN COMMAND ORDERS.

Staff.—Captain H. C. Wooldridge, 109th Infantry, to be Unpaid Attache at Western Command Head-Quarters, vice Captain V. K. Birch, 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse), vacated. Dated 18th February.

39th Central India Horse.—Lieutenant I. MacIvor to be Quartermaster, vice Lieutenant A. B. Eckford vacated, Dated 23rd October.

12th Infantry.—Lieutenant L. F. Bodkin to be Adjutant, vice Captain C. A. G. Shoubridge, vacated. Dated 10th February.

Lieutenant F. D. R. Seaton to be Quartermaster. Dated 10th February.

The undermentioned Officer and Warrant Officer have been granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving India :—Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant W. J. Bray Ordnance Department for six months. Sub Conductor E. G. Bingham, Supply and Transport Corps for twelve months,

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

THE following is the list of massages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, on 6th March :—Hyderabad (Dn.), Strectly, care of Norman Old Pump House Docks ; by Apollo Bunder Craig passenger P. and O. steamship Arabia Harbour ; Lebing. Naranjee ; Suggry, Jannoar care of Ismail Sekh Habib Mohafiskhana ; Junagad, N. K. Cholam Grant Medical College, Bhaykoola ; Tarah, Jotiram Chakla of Bhalasur Kamdawadi ; Bangalore, Orgall P. and O. Arabia ; Camilla ; Mrs. Waddington P. and O. S. S. Arabia care of the Agent ; Lahore, B. Tilaram and sons, Ramswamy ; Karachi, Soni Vailji Jhakarsee care of Durji Premji ; Satara, Aba Hari Waghamati Shetwala, six Lane Chauki ; Mannath Bhanjan Rahmulla, Mohallah Kamatipura ; Ajmer, English Hotel ; Bareilly, Shafaat Blacksmith Mohalla Khanda ; Raman, Govindroy Ghorimal ; Rangoon, Mohamedali Abdula,

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 3 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

PANCHGANI.

BIRTH.

PRIOR.—February 28th., at Sunny Bank, Panchgani, the wife of R. D. Prior, Indian Educational Service, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAYLEY—February 27, at Jubbulpore, the wife of Lieut. C. H. Bayley, 1st S. Lancs., Regt. of a son.

TARVER—February 26, at Deolali, the wife of Captain A. L. Tarver, 124th Baluchistan Infantry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DUNOLLY—GABBETT—March 2nd, at Jhansi, by the Rev. B. Holman, Chaplain, Major Kennet James Grant Dunolly, 6th Jat Light Infantry, to Marion Catherine (May), daughter of the late Colonel Joseph Gabbett, C. B.

MILLAR—NIXON—March 2nd at the Garrison Church, Ferozepore Cecil Roy Millar, Royal Army Medical Corps, third son of Richard Chaytor Millar, to Marjorie Adelaide Eileen, only daughter of the late Surgeon Major George Michael Nixon, Indian Medical Service and of Mrs. Nixon, Bedford.

POLWHELE—JOLLY—February 2nd at Lucknow, John Archibald Polwhele, Rohilkund and Kumaun Railway, Bareilly, to Katherine Edith Jolly.

DEATH.

CASTILINO.—March 4th at his residence, Court Hill, Mangalore, Paul Castilino, Tahsildar, Mangalore Taluq, South Canara, in his 55th year.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 54m.; Sun sets, 6h. 46m., High water, 3-46m., 5-7a. ; Low water, 10-1m., 10-45a.

B. L. H., annual Camp opens at Santa Cruz.

Bombay Millowners' Association : Ballot for an Elective City Improvement Trustee, 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Bombay Natural History Society, 6 p. m.

H. H. The Gaekwar's Silver Jubilee meeting at Presidency Association Rooms, 5-15 p. m. (B. T.)

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Town Hall.

A LOCAL PRIZE-WINNER.—Has obtained a gold medal for the excellence of Sewing Machines and the fine art embroidery work executed on them, at the recent Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition held at Calcutta.

REPORTED THEFT.—Shaikh Bashi Abdul Wahed, a date merchant, reported to the police the theft on the night of Monday last, of two currency notes for Rs 1,000 each from the pocket of his coat which he had left hanging on a nail in the room of his house at New Nagpada.

MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of February 1907, was 2,259, the daily average being 80 ; New Admissions, 543 ; Parsees 245 ; Hindoos 1,182 ; Mahomedans 568 ; Christians 264. 59 children were vaccinated this month.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa, per extra s.s. 'Umzinto' via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on the 7th inst. A supplemental mail will also be closed at 7-30 p. m. on the 8th instant.

THE LADY NORTHCOTE HINDOO ORPHANAGE.—The following donations have been received in aid of the above institution :—Sheth Dwarkadass Gordhandass Parmananddass in memory of his deceased daughter Bai Dahibai, Rs. 500; Sheth Dharamsee Mararjee Geculdass, in honour of his son Madhavjee's thread ceremony, Rs. 51; Sheth Nathoobhai Jivanjee—from Mombasa (East Africa) ; in memory of his deceased uncle Sheth Bhimbai Haribhai of Surat, for Industrial School, Rs. 25; Sheth Jamnadass Mooljee in greetings of his son's thread ceremony, Rs. 15; through the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Rs. 10; Sheth Rughunath Laljee—for one bag of Halwa rice—every month, Rs. 7; Bai Ramkooverbai, Rs. 2.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A Meeting of the members will be held this afternoon at the Society's rooms at 6 Apollo street at 6 p. m. when the following papers will be read :—(1) To consider the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1906; (2) The Flora of Aden by the Rev. E. Blatter S. J ; (3) Further notes on the distribution of the varieties of Cobras in India, by Lt. Col. W. B. Bannerman, M. D., B. Sc., I. M. S ; (4) Note on an edible fungus from Lahore by Lt. Col. K. R. Kirtikar, I. M. S., (Retd); (5) Notes on some rate of the *mus metadda* group by R. C. Wroughton ; (6) The vitality of snakes by Lt. Col. H. V. Biggs, R. E; (7) Curious behaviour of a panther in connection with a kill by Major H. E. Drake Brockman, F. Z. S., I. M. S; (7) "Melanitis bethami" in Pachmarhi, C. P., by Capt. H. W. Kettlewell.

MUSIC AT GREEN'S.—The Binder String Band will play the following programme to-morrow :—

Overture	Regina	S V Balfour
Valse	A Chinese Honeymoon	E Vousden
Selection	The Casino Girl	H Finch
Cake Walk	Hot Stuff	J Airlie Dis
Fantasia	A Night in Berlin	J Hartmann
Valse	Un Jaura Seville	E Waldteufel
	The Phantom Brigade	W H Mydleton
Polka	Come Come Caroline	C Thiere

BAND AT THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel J. S. MacNiel and Officers of the 1st Battalion, G.I.P. Ry. Vols., their String Band will play the following programme of Music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-15 p.m. to-day :—

Barn Dance	Careless Cuckoos	E Bucalossi
Overture	The Bohemian Girl	Balfe
Selection	Sirgeant Brue	Lebmann
Valse	Blanche	A Margis
Selection	La Fille Du Regiment	Donisetti
American Sketch	The Darku Boatmen	A Asher

BAND AT THE J. J. HOSPITAL.—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following Programme of Music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, commencing at 5-30 p.m. to-day :—

March	Under the Double Eagle	Wagner
Overture	The Merry Wives of Windsor	Nicolai
Selection	The Orchid	Monckton
Valse	Espana	Waldteufel
Selection	Haddon Hall	Sullivan
Patrol	U. S. A.	Coxmore
Gavotte	Inner Wisder	Vandervell

BAI SAKARBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—One the first of January last, there were 33 horses, 132 bullocks, and 13 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of January 47 horses, 132 bullocks, 4 Calves, 2 goats and 30 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 35 horses, 107 bullocks, 1 cow, 1 buffalo, 1 goat, 1 Calf and 13 dogs were discharged from the Hospital. 2 cases among horses, 6 cases among bullocks, 2 cases among Calves, 1 case among goats and 13 cases among dogs proved fatal during the past month. The following animals were treated as outpatients during the month :—24 Horses, 5 Bullocks, 4 Cows, 1 Buffalo, 2 Calves, 52 Dogs, 5 Cats, 2 Ducks, 1 Fowl and 5 Parrots.

BOMBAY DYEING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The ordinary general meeting of the Shareholders of the Company was held yesterday morning at their offices at "Bella Vista," Cumballa Hill, Mr. N. N. Wadia presiding. The following extracts are taken from the Director's report.—

Your Directors take this opportunity of laying before you the 35th audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December 1906, showing a nett profit for the year of Rs. 181,455-7-5 which, with the previous balance of Rs. 6,608-2-3, amounts to Rs. 1,88,063-9-8. Out of this account, as you are aware, the Directors have declared and paid the 40th ad-interim dividend for the Half year ending 30th June 1906 on 4800 shares at Rs. 12-8-0 per share, absorbing Rs. 60,000, and have also transferred to Machinery deterioration Fund Rs. 14,527-11-10,; Repairs fund Rs. 17,151-2-0; Reserve fund Rs. 12,000—total : Rs. 1,03,678-13-10, leaving a nett balance of Rs, 84,384-11-10.

Out of this they recommend you to declare a dividend at the rate of Rs. 17/8 per share, absorbing Rs. 84,000, and to carry Rs. 384-11-10 to this year's account.

One of your Directors, Mr. C. N. Wadia, resigned from the Board in the early part of the last year. The Directors accepted his resignation with regret and, in doing so, wished to place on record the valuable advice and services he had rendered to this Company for the last seven years while he was Director,

The Directors report, and balance sheet, and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December 1906, were adopted. The appointment of Mr. R. N. Wadia as an additional Director was conformed. The retiring director, Mr. N. N. Wadia, was re-elected. Messrs J. D. Wadia and Rustomjee K. Mody were appointed auditors.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE MIYA AMAD JOOMA.

Mr. Rustom Wadia, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order.

The Hon. Mr. Scott, for an execution creditor, opposed the application on the ground that the insolvent was a partner with his father, who was an insurance broker, that he had failed to lodge his books of account with the Official Assignee, and that his schedule was false and fictitious.

Mr. Wadia said they were grounds which could be well gone into at the time of the hearing. The insolvent had sworn that he was not a partner with his father in business, and the whole amount of the liability was in regard to a security.

His Lordship granted one month's interim order on insolvent undertaking to attend the office of the Official Assignee and render every assistance to disclose his affairs and the affairs of his father and brother. In the event of his failing to carry out the order, he would run the risk of going back to jail.

RE DAMJIBHOY SOMJI.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for three months' extension of time, to file his schedule.

Mr. Jardine, for a creditor, had no objection to the time being extended on his undertaking to hand over to the Official Assignee a rough statement of his assets and liabilities, leaving open the accounts of his European creditors. The application was granted.

RE SADANAND SHIVSHANKER PITALE,

Mr. D. B. Binning appeared for the insolvent, and Mr. Jardine for a creditor.

Mr. Binning said the insolvent was ordered by the court to pay Rs. 78 per month to the creditor. The insolvent was chief clerk in the G. I. P. Railway, and his total debt was above Rs. 8,000, half of which he had paid to the creditor. Mr. Binning asked, under the circumstances, for an order under section 59 of the Insolvency Act for the discharge of the insolvent.

His Lordship, without calling upon Mr. Jardine, ordered the insolvent to continue the payment till further orders.

Mr. Binning asked that some limit ought to be put ; but this His Lordship declined to do at present.

RE KALA PILLA.

Mr. K. B. Dastur, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of time for the filing of the schedule. His Lordship granted a fortnight's time.

RE ALIMAHOMED BHIMJI.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for two months' extention of time to file his schedule.

Mr. Ghamat, for a creditor, opposed the application saying that the other partners of the insolvent had filed their schedule in December last, and there was no reason why this insolvent should not have done the same.

His Lordship granted the insolvent a fortnight's time to file his schedule.

RE ABDULLA VISRAM.

Mr. Manker appeared for the insolvent, and Mr. Jardine for a creditor ; and His Lordship granted the insolvent one month's extension of his interim order.

RE WILLIAM TYLER.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was given an interim order.

RE MOOSA JAN MAHOMED.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained two months' extension of the interim order.

RE. FRAMJI RUSTOMJI, CONFECTIONER.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted one months' extension of his interim order, with leave to serve notices on his criditors.

RE BHAGWANDAS NAROTAMDAS.

Mr. Manker, instructed by Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira, and Divan, appeared for a creditor in support of a rule calling upon the insolvent to show cause why he should not deposit his books of account with the Official Assignee. Counsel said the insolvent had filed his schedule so far back as 1897, but had not deposited his books of account as yet.

The insolvent appeared in person and said that his books of account were taken away by the Official Assignee during his absence from home.

His Lordship ordered the insolvent to attend the office and lodge all the books of account in his possession, power, or control.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges : —Sabaji Dhondji ; Bhalabboy Khalan Khoja ; Cassam Jivan Teli ; C. H. W. Hamilton ; George Brown ; Sulleman Boga Vora : Shivram Vithal Lohar ; Jan Mahomed Bakridin ; Ahmed Hoosein ; Abdul Rehman Mistree ; Jivan Ambaji Thucker.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

A Question of Attorney.

THE Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court heard yesterday an application presented by Lakshmi Hirji Meisheri, a Pleader, questioning the validity of the recent Municipal Election of the B. Ward (Mandvi Ward). The applicant alleged that Mr. Khimji Hirjee Kayani, one of the ten candidates at the election, was not validly nominated as a candidate, because his name did not appear in the Municipal Roll, nor was he a Justice of the Peace or a Fellow of any recognised University. Therefore, under Section 26, clause 2 (E), of the Municipal Act, his nomination ought to have been disallowed by the Commissioner, hence the whole election was invalid. Notices were issued to all the ten candidates and the Municipal Commissioner. The applicant contended that he was enrolled in the Municipal Election roll, prepared by the Commissioner for the election of Councillors to the Municipal Corporation ; that a general election of the candidates to be elected by the rate-payers was advertised to take place on Thursday, the 17th January, 1907 ; and that the following ten persons were nominated candidates for the B. Ward for eight seats in the said Ward :—

(1) Vithalrao K. Vandekar
(2) Fazulbhai J. Lalji
(3) Lakhsim Napur Sha
(4) D. B. Naik Dandekar
(5) Sardfali Mamji
(6) Karmali Peerbhai Haji
(7) Jafferbhai Rahimatulla Kadarbhai
(8) M. A. Jinnah
(9) Rahim Hussain Mulgani
(10) Khimji Hirji Kayani

The first named seven persons are at present members of the Corporation and the three last named were new candidates. Mr. Khimji Hirji Kayani was not enrolled in the Municipal Election role as a voter of any ward, nor was he, at the time of the Election, a Justice of the Peace nor a Fellow of a recognised University, but claimed to be qualified to be elected a Councillor under a Power-of-Attorney purporting to be from the firm of Messrs B. Shamji and Co. The applicant is advised that the said Power-of-Attorney did not confer on Mr. Khimji Hirji Kayani any qualification to be so elected, and that the Municipal Commissioner ought to have refused to allow him to be so nominated, and that the fact of his having allowed him to stand as a candidate has vitiated the whole proceedings of the election of Councillors. The applicant is informed and verily believes that a poll for the B Ward is alleged to have been taken on the 24th day of January, 1907, and that on the 4th day of February, 1907, the Municipal Commissioner made the following declaration as to the result of the said B Ward :—

(1) M. A. Jinnah, 1032.
(2) Jafferbhai Rahimatulla, 973.
(3) S. Maunji, 945.
(4) Karmali Peerbhoy Haji, 904.
(5) V. K. Vandekar, 896.
(6) Laksmi N. Sha, 875.
(7) Fazilbhai Lalji, 805.
(8) Dandeker, 641.
(9) Khimji Hirji Kayani, 613.
(10) Rahai Hussain Mulpani, 486.

Accordingly, the Municipal Commissioner declared that the first eight persons were duly elected Councillors for the Corporation from the B Ward. The applicant is advised that the said B Ward Election is invalid because the alleged poll was not taken on the proper day. The applicant therefore prays that the said election of the Councillors for the B Ward may be set aside,

Mr. Sorab F. Bilimoria appeared for the Petitioner and Messrs. Setna, Koregawkar, Dadachanji, Khalil, and Sayani appeared for the ten respondents, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Barrister-at-Law, appeared for himself, and Mr. Crawford represented the Municipality.

CORRESPONDENCE FILED.

On the 22nd of January Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, on behalf of Mr. M. A. Jinnah wrote to the Municipal Commissioner that their client contended that Mr. Kayani was not qualified to be elected in any ward election and objected to his nomination as a candidate. In reply the Commissioner wrote "I consider the nomination of Mr. Khimji Hirji Kayani representing the firm of Messrs. Bhimji Shamji and Co., to be valid and the votes tendered on his behalf will therefore be admitted on the 25th January. Messrs. Little and Co., on behalf of Dr. Dandekar wrote to the Municipal Commissioner as follows :

We are instructed that Mr. Khimjee Hirji Kayani alleged to represent the firm of Bhimjee Shamjee and Co., was nominated as a candidate for B ward in the Municipal ward election held yesterday, the 24th instant and stood as a candidate thereat.

We are instructed to inform you that our client who is a voter in D. Ward and who was a candidate for election in D. ward objects to the candidature of the said Khimji Hirji Kayani on the following amongst others grounds :

(a) That the said candidate is not on the Municipal election roll as a voter, and (b) that he does not so far as our client is informed hold a power of attorney sufficient under section 14 (2) (b) of the Municipal Act to entitle him to stand as a candidate. (4) We have the honor to request you to inform us on what grounds the said Kayani was allowed to stand as a candidate and to allow us to take a copy of the power of attorney which it is believed the said candidate held,

(5.) We are further instructed to inform you that our client challenges some of the votes recorded in favour of the above candidate and we are instructed to request that you will allow us and our client an opportunity to scrutinize such votes. In reply the Commissioner stated that the nomination of Mr. Kayani representing the firm of Messrs. Bhimji Shamji and Company was accepted under section 14 (2) (b) of the Municipal Act and that a copy of the Power of Attorney lodged by Mr. Kayani and the scrutiny of the voting papers tendered on his behalf cannot be allowed without an order from a Court of Law.

MR. BILIMORIA'S OBJECTIONS,

Mr. Bilimoria said that Mr. Kayani's nomination was invalid because he was not qualified to be elected under section 14 of the Municipal Act which provides that a person shall not be qualified to be elected at a ward election unless his name is enrolled in the Municipal Election Roll as a voter of some ward, or unless he is at the time of the election a Justice or a Fellow in the Municipal election roll. His name did not appear on the roll but he claimed to be nominated under a power of attorney which he obtained from a firm trading under the name of Bhimji Shamji & Co.

This power of attorney was for the purpose of representing the firm at the late election of Municipal Councillors for the B ward which was held during the month of January and to stand as a candidate and contest the election if it be contested on behalf of the firm as provided under section 14 (2) (b) of the Bombay Municipal Act and to record and give votes under section 28 (4) of the said Act at such election. This, he said, was not the Power of Attorney required by the Municipal act,

Court :—Mr. Bilimoria, you have to point out on what grounds the election has to be set aside.

Mr. Bilimoria, continuing, said that the poll was not proper and not taken on the proper day and that any mistake with regard to the date fixed, should vitiate the whole election. Section 14 (b) of the Municipal Act distinctly provides that if the name of any other Company or of a firm is enrolled in the roll, *any one person* duly autherised by power-of-attorney to represent such company or firm, shall be deemed to be qualified to be elected a councillor at a ward election. Here any one person mentioned in the Act could never be an outsider like Mr. Kayani who has no interest or share in the firm which gave him the power of attorney but he must be a person who should otherwise be eligible to stand as a candidate for the election. Again, section 28 (h) of the Act speaks of a person who produces to the polling officer a power of attorney authorising him to represent the said Company or firm for the purpose of the election. The learned pleader dwelt on the meaning of the word "represent" and asked how an outsider like Mr. Kayani could represent the firm.

MR. JINNAH'S DEFENCE.

At this stage Mr. Jinnah rose up and spoke at length to show that there was no provision for setting aside the whole election. He relied on the common law on S. H. 334 and said this was a case of "Lex non scripta." If the whole election is set aside, the result, he said, would be disastrous. He said that under the Act if the learned Judge find that the person whose election is objected is disqualified for being a Councillor, the Judge should declare such person's election null and void. If the Judge finds that the election is not a valid election he shall set it aside. In either case he should direct that the candidate in whose favour the next highest number of valid votes is recorded, to have been elected. He raised the following issues:

(1) Whether the petition can be maintained.
(2) Whether Mr. Kayani was not validly nominated.
(3) If not validly nominated, does not that only affect him.
(4) Whether the nomination, if invalid, vitiates the whole election.
(5) Whether the poll was not taken on proper day.

The only witness examined yesterday was Mr. Kayani Examined by Mr Bilimoria witness said, "I am a partner in Karmali Lalji's firm. I have no interest whatever in Bhimji Shamji and Co ; I am no voter on the election roll in any ward, I am no Justice of the Peace. I am no Graduate or a Fellow. I got the power of attorney to be daclared a candidate. The Commissioner accepted my nomination. I got 613 votes,

Cross examined by Mr. Jinnah, the witness said "Mr. Mistri withdrew in my favour. He had hand in peeparing the power of attorney. He is one of the persons who proposed me. He actively worked for me. This voting card is issued by me. After I was thrown out no meetings were held to consider my position. There was one meeting. Laxmi appeared for me when there was a fight between me and Dandekar. We meet often. It is not true that there were several meetings among us and and other elected candidates. I do not pay for the cost of these proceedings."

MR. CRAWFORD'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Crawford said that there were firms managed by constituted attorneys. It was not necessary that the proprietors must be here. But the person to whom the power of attorney is given must be an eligible person. Mr. Kayani had nothing to do with the firm which gave him the power-of-attorney. The defect in the nomination of one election cannot invalidate the whole election and he maintained quoting authorities that the Municipal Commissioner could not be blamed and that he had acted quite consistently with the rules. In such election cases, if one fails, another comes in.

Mr. Jinnah again argued that as Mr. Kayani was not a successful candidate, inasmuch as he was not elected, there was no cause of action before the Court, and consequently the whole election could not be set aside. If Mr. Kayani was elected, the utmost that could be done under the Municipal Act, if his election was considered to be invalid by the Court, was that the next unsuccessful candidate had the chance of being elected.

After hearing the arguments on both sides, the Chief Judge said that he would give a written judgment on Saturday next.

ANOTHER ELECTION CASE.

Yesterday at the Small Causes Court, Mr. K. K. Suntoke, appeared on behalf of the applicant Welgi Ananji Mistree and requested the Judge to hear him. The applicant states that he is enrolled in the current Municipal election under Section 21 of the Municipal Act for the election of Councillors to the Municipal Corporation. The election for the B Ward was held on the 24th day of January 1907. The result of that election was declared by the Commissioner on the 4th day of February 1907.

He submits that the election of the said D. Balkrishna Naik Dandekar is null and void and that Khimji Hirji Kayani should be deemed to have been duly elected, he having polled the next highest number of votes after Dandeker who was the last among the persons who were returned as elected for the following amongst other reasons.

(a) A very considerable number of votes numbering at least 128 recorded in favour of the said Dandeker were recorded by persons not entitled to vote personating to the knowledge of the said Dandeker, others so entitled but who were either dead at the date of the election or who had not intended to vote at all and had not therefore attended the polling office on the day of the election to record their votes or who by reasons of illness or otherwise were unable to attend the polling office to offer their votes on the day of election or who had so appeared to record their votes in favour of K. H. Kayani but whose voting papers when presented to the polling officer were rejected by him on the ground that voting papers purporting to have been signed by them had already been handed to the polling officer. The applicant is informed that Mr. K. H. Kayani was unable to challenge all the votes recorded in favour of Mr. Dandeker by persons not entitled to vote, but personating others so entitled with the result that a considerable number of votes were registered in his favour to which he was not legally entitled. The applicant is informed that one Dansi Hirji Meisbari who is also enrolled as a voter and who worked as one of the agents for K. H. Kayani made to the Municipal Commissioner several objections regarding the 40 votes recorded in favour of Dandeker but the Commissioner disallowed the objections on the ground that he the said P. H. Meisberi was not present at the enquiry before the Municipal Commissioner, on the 28th January 1907, though as a matter of fact the said Meisheri was present that day throughout the whole enquiry before the Commissioner and has thus wrongly received the said 40 votes in favour of Dandeker which he ought not to have received in his favour.

Some of the votes registered in favour of Dandeker were purchased by him or his agents for a pecuniary consideration.

Applicant prays that it may be declared that the election of Dandeker is null and void.

The Judge has postponed the hearing of the case to the 9th instant.

POLICE COURT.

DISTURBANCES AND THEIR SEQUEL.

MR. P. H. DASTUR, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Masagon Police Court, sentenced one Shanker Mahadeo, a Hindu aged 20 years, to two months' rigorous imprisonment for voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Rama Amroota, a Municipal peon, Inspector Draper prosecuted. It appeared that on the 1st instant on the "Holi" day, the complainant and others were walking along the Parel Road. When the accused met the complainant, he was pushed and hustled by one of the complainant's party. This led to hot words between them, when the accused snatched a heavy stick from the hands of one of the complainant's party and with it struck the complainant on his neck, fracturing his collar bone. The accused then ran away but was chased and arrested. The complaniant was removed to hospital.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A.H.S. Aston, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, sentenced Sheik Vajeed and Sheik Chand, to four months' rigorous imprisonment each on a similar charge of grievously hurting Esoofalli Jivanji and Vallijee Currimbhoy with sticks in Coombherwadi Lane.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. L. P. RUSSELL COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, March 7.

198 DRILLS.

No. 2. Company.
Thursday (to-day) the 7th Instant 10" R. M. L. Gun Drill at Nesbit Road Head Quarters at 9 p.m. Dress Plain clothes.

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Ag. Adjutant B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, March .

It is notified for general information that the Annual Camp will open at Santa Cruz on this morning Thursday the 7th instant and will conclude with the Annual Inspection by the General Officer Commanding on the morning of Thursday the 21st instant.

Arrangements are being made to hold Point-to-Point Races at Santa Cruz on the afternoon of Thursday, the 21st instant.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Comdg. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, March 7.

903 Detail—Friday the 8th instant.
"F" Company will parade at St Mary's College, Byculla, at 8-15 p. m.
Dress—Drill Order Plain clothes.
II All Recruits of the current Season will parade at Head-Quarters at 7 p m.
Dress—Plain clothes.
904 Musketry—The Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing daily.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.
905 Extract from Government Notification, General Department, No 1,421 dated Bombay Castle, 4th March 1907, is published for information :—
"No 393—Armourer Sergeant W Boylette, is permitted in accordance with Para. 27, A R I Vol IX, to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the corps on retirement.
2— Armourer Sergeant W Boylette, is directed to note that :—The Uniform must not be be worn without the letter "R" on the the shoulder straps.

G. D. PRICE, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

GENERAL SIR ALLEN BAYARD JOHNSON, late Indian Army, died at Folkestone on Feb. 7 at the age of seventy-seven. General Johnson, who was a son of the late Sir Henry Allen Johnson, second baronet, was educated at Winchester, and entered the Bengal Army in 1846. His first service was in the Burmese War of 1853, for which he was mentioned in despatches. During the Indian Mutiny of 1857-58 he acted as Brigade-Major and Staff Officer of the centre column of the Jounpore Field Force, and was present at the capture of Lucknow. He was mentioned thrice in despatches, and received the medal with clasp and the brevet of major. General Johnson was appointed C. B. in 1881 and K. C. B. in 1889. He was placed on the Retired List in 1894.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 7.

Before the Hon. The Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice BEAMAN.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1458—Sorabji and J—Morarji Mohunji vs Dharamsey Shankerji and others—Little and Co.
1450—Dicshit D and T—Mahomedbhoy Nensey Khairaz and other vs Frank Watson Shan and another—Craigie L and C.
1463—Sorabji and J—Dawoodbhoy Moosa and others vs Noorbai widow and others—Mulla and M.

Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL

Suits for hearing and Final Disposal

Long Causes.

382-05—Mulla and M Sakharam Moolshet Khandeker vs Fazal Pir Mahomed Thakurdas and Co.
203-06—Bhaishunker K and G Khoja Suleman Ebrahim vs Hanuman Ramprasad
399-06—Jehangir and S Ruttonbai and another vs Mahomed Esmail Munshi—Chitnis and M.
404-06—Bigelow G and W Hurgovandas Nagindas vs Bai Kamla widow and others Thakurdas and Co.
87-04—Kanga and P Sunderji Danji vs Dahibai widow
165-06 Mirza and M—Pinjara Ismailbhai Jooma vs Syed Issoo and others—In person.
451-06—Unwalla and P—Thacker Kanji Jivraj vs Karimbhoy Mahomed Jeesey Khairaj—M H Vakil
623-03—Payne and Co—Shaik Esa bin Khalifa vs Hassan Oomer Jamal and others—Ardeser H D and Co
446-05—Raghavaya and B—Bai Toolsabai widow vs Bai Jamnabai widow and another Mulla and M
74-06—Smetham B and N—Rahimtoola Dossa vs Goolam Hoosein Bandiali Sonji Matubhoy J and M
96-06—Matubhoy J and M—Goolam Hoosein Bodali Sonji vs Rahimtoola Dossa and others Smetham B and N

Before The Hon. Mr. Justice BATTY.

For Judgement on Motion.

773-05—M B Chothia—The Advocate General of Bombay vs Sayed Nurudin bin Sayed Hisamudin and other—Captain and V

Reference for hearing

J. C. Bowen for Government in the matter of Land Acquisition Act I of 1894 and in Re-Government and Merwanji Muncherji Cama and others—Ardeser H. D. and Co, for Claimants.

Long Causes.

638-04—Mehta and S—Narayen Hassoo and other vs. Ansuia Eams—M. B. Chothia Partheard.
773-5—M B Chothia—The Advocate General of Bombay vs Syed Nurudin bin Syed Hisamudin and others—Captain and V Partheard

Commercial cause for trial of preliminary issue.

57-05—Wadia G and Co—Kadermull Bhuramull and another vs Surajmall Govindram—Dikshit D and S

Long Causes.

160-04—Wadia G and Co—Kanji Hansraj vs Kessuvahu widow—Bigelow G and W
615-20-007-01—Mulla and M Rustomji Ardiser Cooper vs Morar Mohanji Sorabji and J
172-06—Khunderao S and L—Velebai vs Govribai widow—K J Billimoria

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice DAVAR.)

Summary Suit for hearing in Chambers.

4-07—Bhaishunker K and G—Nathidas Chunilal and another vs Pestonji Jehangir Hormusjee and others.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

680-06—Dharmsi and Co—Rattonbai widow vs Richard Doongersey—Daphtary F and D.
517-06—Little and Co Vishwanath Waroodeo vs Hassanali Mahomedali—Ardeser H D and Co.
484-05—Raghavaya B and N—Mulshanker Pitamber and another vs Leonard R Douse—Mehta and S
641-05—Khunderao S and L—Kallidas Kalliandji vs Kallidas Ramji—Captain and V
440-06—Dharamsi and Co—Megbji Purshotam vs Gowli Ismail Hoosein—Hiralal and T
453-06—Mansukhlal J and K—Mankoobai Alias Gangabai widow vs Mukoond Janardhan and another—Captain and V
492-05—Mogaunlal J and G Gangabai widow vs Nensey Dalji and other—Wadia G and Co.
507-05—Kanga and P—Abdulally Khakibhoy Readymoney and another vs Nawab Mahomed Kamalkhan Bahadur—Payne and Co.
510-05—Kanga and P—Abdulally Khakibhoy Readymoney and another vs Jehangir Maneckji [illegible] Co.
71-06—Tayabji D and Co—[illegible] widow vs [illegible] Jamshedji Joshi and others—Wadia G and Co.
366-01—Payne and Co—Curarji Canji and others vs Veerji Canji—Little and Co. For judgment.

NOTE

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Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, MAR. 7, 1907.

PLAGUE AND INOCULATION.

As the plague is once again commencing its annual havoc in our midst the paramount importance of inoculation should once again be proclaimed. Though statistics which are beyond suspicion prove irrefragably the value of inoculation as a plague preventive, popular prejudice continues to decry it. When it might be expected that the educated portion of the community would at least be proof against this prejudice, and, if they evinced true public spirit, would be striving their utmost to convert the ignorant masses, we find on the contrary that the bulk of the educated Parsees and Hindus of this city are completely blind to the importance of the prophylactic which is being so carefully manufactured by experts at Parel. When, for instance, the students at the leading University College in Bombay were set to write an essay on the best means of fighting the plague not more than 5 per cent. even alluded to inoculation. As the educational institution in question attracts the best native intellect of the city and the scions of the most educated families, this omission is of peculiar significance. Is inoculation then so thoroughly discredited that it should be ignored by all who wish to call themselves well-informed? Is it one of those vain cures which, like Koch's first consumption treatment, has long since been exploded? Relying upon the irrefutable evidence of accomplished results we must answer "Assuredly not." We can only suppose, then, that the facts of the Mulkowal disaster have left upon the native mind an indelible impression and that owing to characteristic lack of mental elasticity no amount of reassurance will weaken this impression. But this very untoward accident in the Punjab four years ago gave rise to such minute precautions in the preparation of the serum that humanly speaking no such disaster could now recur. The addition of carbolic acid is now regularly insisted upon and its introduction into the fluid is entrusted to qualified medical men alone. The many processes gone through in the preparation of the serum may be witnessed every day at the Parel Laboratory and the spectator will be amazed at the elaborate precautions taken over the preparation and even the bottling of the precious fluid. The system seems to have attained to absolute perfection.

"But," our readers will ask," if inoculation as a method of combating plague is repugnant to the native mind, what weapons do really commend themselves to the population? Adverting to the batch of essays which have formed the text of our remarks we find that personal cleanliness and the cleanliness of houses and streets are most frequently recommended. These are just desiderata and reform in these directions may ultimately bring the public health of India up to a European standard. But however little sceptical we may be about the possibility of such root changes in method of life as improvement on these lines would involve, it must be admitted that fundamental changes of this kind require generations for their consummation and are therefore not to be compared with inoculation as a practical means for checking an actually present epidemic. Others of the essayists insist upon the necessity for purer drinking water—a remedy which the people really have in their own hands—and urge better ventilation of houses together with removal of tiles from the roofs in order that the sun's rays may freely penetrate within. A few fix upon noxious smells as the prime source of the disease, many urge evacuation of a plague-stricken house—which is rather like shutting the stable door after the horse has escaped—and an occasional writer advocates isolation of plague patients and contacts, which is only practical in the earlier stages of an epidemic and difficult to insist upon in a large Oriental city at any time. Finally, we have a considerable group of would-be rat exterminators, but, as was to be expected, this invaluable expedient is, with some exceptions, discountenanced by the Hindu community. We should have liked to find a greater consensus of opinion in favour of removing rats and we infinitely regret that inoculation has found so few votaries amongst intelligent young men who ought, even supposing their parents were ignorant and ill-informed, to have found out something about it for themselves. Despite these defects the effusions in question reveal a considerable acquaintance with hygienic laws and the general principles of health, nor should the monstrous production which we print in another column be regarded as an average essay either in matter or in style. Without exception it is the most contemptible effort at essay writing which it has been our lot during the experience of several years to peruse. It is below the level of an average Indian school-boy of fifteen and the Matriculation Examiners last October must have been fast asleep when they admitted this unfledged nursling to the University.

The general conclusion we deduce from the foregoing is that all good citizens who already are aware of the benefits of inoculation should leave no stone unturned to convince the apathetic and to instruct the ignorant of their own community. It is not a matter that can be enforced by Government, as the people are too ignorant as a whole to appreciate the motives of such a policy. India is not yet England and anything like compulsory vaccination is impossible. Inoculation must be purely voluntary, but much can be done to acquaint the people with its value. The educated members of the community should realise that it is one of their most imperative duties to learn the truth about this matter and thereafter to spread the truth abroad. They can be inoculated themselves as an example even although they personally may be free from apprehension of plague. They can influence the mass of uneducated, prejudiced people in a thousand and one ways. Personal example and private conversation can be followed up by extended lecturing and the dissemination of brief though cogent pamphlets in the vernacular. The large business firms, if their hearts are only in the work, can accomplish much without resorting to absolute compulsion. Government can promise a reasonable reward in the case of any persons who are smitten with plague in spite of inoculation. Some such scheme was mooted last year, but, unless we are mistaken, it has never emerged from the embryonic stage. Finally, insurance companies might take up the matter. The general efficacy of inoculation is now so certain that insurance agents could almost afford to give away premiums to all *bona fide* plague victims or their relatives, when recent inoculation could be proved. The cause is sadly in need of missionaries, and, while we should be the last to deny that much has been already done, a still more potent energy and a still more burning enthusiasm must be displayed on all hands if the campaign against the master-scourge is to be brought to a victorious termination.

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THE NAVAL ESTIMATES. THE Secretary to the Admiralty seems to have based his explanatory statement of the Navy Estimates on the speech Lord Brassey made at Ramsgate, a couple of months ago—or that speech was designed, like the many Mr. Haldane made concerning the Army, to warn people of what was coming. However, Mr. Robertson succeeded in making out a strong case in favour of the present naval policy. As regards German activity and our own we find that of Battleships Great Britain has 60 ships of 841,000 tons, Germany 24 ships of 283,000 tons. First class Cruisers: Great Britain, 67 ships, 654,000 tons; Germany, 8 ships, 78,514 tons. In cruisers of the second and third class Great Britain has double the strength of Germany. In 1906 the amount voted by the British Parliament was £9,671,000. The amount taken for Germany was £3,594,000. Progress in construction, measured by a comparison of the ships laid down since May 1905 shows that no battleship has been laid down for any Continental Power. For the Navy of Great Britain ship-building has been pushed forward with unabated vigour. In 1906 the "Dreadnought" was completed. A second "Dreadnought" was commenced; three armoured cruisers were laid down of the "Invincible" type, as large and as costly as the "Dreadnought, with armament scarcely inferior, and with the added speed required in the cruiser classes. This year the third ship of the "Dreadnought" class has already been laid down. A fourth will shortly be commenced at Messrs. Armstrong's yard. In Germany it has however been decided that the battleships of the future shall be of the "Dreadnought" type. This decision, it is explained, will cause delay in the preparation of designs. In France six more battleships have been ordered. No ship of the new class will be ready for service in less than six years. The ship-building in hand for Great Britain and the leading maritime Powers has been recently examined by Sir William White, the late Director of Naval Construction, and as a result of his investigation, he concludes that, early in 1909, the British Navy will have been reinforced by six modern battleships of the "Dreadnought" type and by the three armoured cruisers referred to. No foreign Power will, by that date, it is calculated, possess a single ship comparable with our Dreadnoughts and Inflexibles. The two-Power standard has been maintained. If it is desirable to go beyond it it can be done. Our powers of rapid and extensive ship-building are unapproached. The ships in Commission are:—Battleships: Great Britain, 46; France, 15; Germany, 19. First-class cruisers—Great Britain, 34; France, 6; Germany, 4 Second-class cruisers: Great Britain, 22; France 1; Germany, 5. Yes, the two-Power standard is maintained; Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman believes that "circumstances may modify the necessity for it," but we doubt such circumstances will ever arise.

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THE U. S. SHIPPING SUBSIDY. IT was not to be wondered that the Democrats resorted to the last measure of obstruction in the United States Ship Subsidy Bill, for it was recognised from the first that the party was antagonistic to the Bill which, even in its modified form, was severely criticised by those who are in favour of some form of subsidy as a means of developing steamship communications. The minority of the House Committee on Merchant Marine, in their report on the Littauer Compromise Bill find it to be fundamentally wrong, because "it is not pretended that the proposed appropriations are intended merely to compensate for services rendered, but admittedly the larger part is pure gratuity," and "no amount of sophistry or volume of specious argument" can obscure that fact. Were the subsidies limited simply to payments for new Mail routes the Bill might be "acceptable for that purpose though not as a real aid to merchant marine." In reviewing the various provisions of the bill, the minority expressed their mind in very un-parliamentary fashion against the two proposed lines between the Pacific Coast and the Orient, "When it is recalled," they said "that at Seattle, north of Cape Mendocino, is the existing steamship line owned by J. J. Hill, and south of it, at San Francisco, is the Harriman line, the Pacific Mail, we may begin to suspect there is a 'nigger in the woodpile.' Mr. Hill is a great railway magnate of Northern Securities notoriety, who tried to merge vast interests in violation of the law, and was only prevented by proceedings in court, Mr. Harriman is another leader of corporate wealth, who controls more railway trackage than any other man in the world. "Is it hard, to guess who, under this Bill, would pocket 1,400,000 dols. of the people's money?" Objection is also made to the proposed line from the Pacific Coast to Chili which "would be a mere extension of the Harriman line to Panama." The opposition to the Bill was not only found in Congress but was evident far and wide through the instrumentality of the National Grange, an organisation representing farmers in all parts of the country. The attitude of the Grange is very sane and in the summing up of its objections it helped the Democrats materially: "We protest most urgently against any future payment of the public funds to any private firm or corporation for any purpose whatsoever without safeguarding such payments by such public accounting of the business of the person, firm, or corporation to whom such payments are to be made. And we most respectfully urge that such public accounting be made a part of any such Bill before it receives your approval." The whole matter seems to consist of the efforts of the few to carry on their business on the money of the many—and to give no return for it,

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SIR ALEXANDER SWETTENHAM. WE are not surprised that the resignation by Sir Alexander Swettenham of his post as Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of Jamaica has been accepted. Sorry as we are that so excellent a representative of Britain in one of the outlying parts of the Empire should be lost to the service, his career was practically ended, and in any case His failure at the great crisis in his career was so colossal that to have permitted him to retain his post would have been entirely subservient to all discipline in the Colonial Service. As a contemporary has truly remarked, however Sir Alexander Swettenham's action at the direst moment in Jamaican history is reviewed, it is to his disadvantage. In an elaborate review of the circumstances of "L'Affaire Swettenham" published in these columns a few days after the incident, we ventured to express the opinion that the snub which the British representative administered to the well-intentioned American Admiral "would be the last act in the diplomatic career of Sir A. Swettenham." Our surmise has been justified by events. There is a tide in the affairs of every diplomatist which, taken at the flood, leads on to eminence,—but when the diplomatist fails to catch the tide, and through ignorance or mental excitability is cast back upon the rocks and flounders helplessly, he must put up with the ridicule which his incompetence brings upon him. Sir Alexander Swettenham was born at Belper, and is therefore a Derbyshire man. Now in the neighbourhood of the Peak there is a well-known ryhme: "Derbyshire born, and Derbyshire bred Strong i' the arm, and weak i' the 'ead," and perhaps never in history was the couplet more completely illustrated than in the case of Sir Alexander Swettenham. A fine fellow physically, in the prime of life, the husband of a very beautiful young lady, and a good fellow socially, Sir Alexander Swettenham was admirable as a British Governor and, in the piping times of peace, might have gone along comfortably to the end of the book. But when that fateful moment came, as it comes in the career of most diplomatists, when the King's representative is forced to act, and by his act to show whether he is a diplomatist in fact as well as in name,—in that moment Sir A. Swettenham showed that he had mistaken his calling, and was unfitted for the responsible post he occupied. His offence was great, and to have retained him in the service would have opened wide the door to incompetency in the future.

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GERMANY AND PERSIA. GERMANY is following the precedent established in China in her little trouble with Persia. In the former country she lost a Missionary and secured territory by way of compensation. In Persia she will occupy land in the vicinity of Baghdad, if her claims are not met. We doubt not both the Kaiser and his Minister heartily hope they may not, for the occupation of only a couple of square miles of territory would answer Germany's purpose admirably. But we may take it for certain that no time—beyond the customary irritating little period—will be lost in finding the sum of five thousand pounds and two or three men to hang for the murder of the Missionary—instead perchance of the particular crime they were guilty of committing. Nevertheless Germany might find the carrying of troops up the Persian Gulf somewhat difficult.

The Hon'ble Mr. Miller took over charge of the Revenue Membership in Calcutta yesterday morning under the usual salute.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Sultan arrived at Mombasa from Bombay yesterday, via Lamu.

THE "Austrian" Lloyd's S. S. "Koerber," from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the morning of the 6th instant.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Hugh Clifford, the new Lieutenant-Governor and Colonial Secretary of Ceylon, is due to arrive in Colombo at the end of May.

WE understand that Captain F. F. Elwes, I.M.S., succeeds Major W. Molesworth, I.M.S., as Surgeon to His Excellency the Governor of Madras.

THE N. Y. K. steamer Ceylon Maru sailed from Singapore for Hongkong on the 5th. inst. "Kagoshima Maru" left Singapore for Colombo on the 6th, instant.

AN Aden correspondent writes:—"The Mullah, who is trading with Aden, professes friendship with Great Britain and Italy, but he has been raiding the Ogaden and Mijertain tribes."

A MEETING held during January resolved to raise a memorial in honour of the late Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyabji and, as will be seen from an advertisement on another page, subscriptions towards furthering this very laudable scheme are now invited.

DURING a performance of the "Bat" in the Royal Theatre at Josefstadt in Austria, a mouse ran across the auditorium and caused a panic. Actors and actresses hurried from the stage. It was fully twenty minutes before order was restored and the play proceeded.

THE Directors of the Mysore Gold Mining Co. Ltd., have declared a balance dividend for the year 1906 (free of income-tax) of 5s. 6d. per fully paid share, 3s. 8d. each on the new shares credited on the 30th November, 1906, with the sum of 6s. 8d. per share as paid, and 1s. 10d. each on the new shares credited on the 30th November 1906, with the sum of 3s. 4d, per share as paid. This dividend, with the two interim distributions paid in July and November last, will make a distribution for the year 1906 at the rate of 140 per cent. upon the issued capital of the Company.

COLONEL McCracken, D. S. O., who vacates command of the 2nd Battalion, Royal Berks Regiment Subathu, on the 30th instant, is one of the two last of the old 49th's Officers still serving regimentally. He earned the D. S. O. in the South African War, and gave his name to a *kopje* in the Colesberg hills on account of the gallant part a detachment of his Berkshire lads played there. Owing to the heavy fire from and at the hill, the Inniskilling Dragoons, with Irish humour, changed the name from McCracken's Hill to Much Cracking Hill.

A HONGKONG correspondent telegraphed on the 28th ultimo:—The Board of Finance has decided to mint Chinese gold coins in 1907, and has ordered the Governors of Provinces to facilitate gold mining. Rice riots have taken place at Funingsien in Kiangsu. The officials it is alleged, have been cornering the market. The rice shops have been pillaged and the Magistrate's yamen has been destroyed. Troops have been despatched to the spot. The famine stricken population of Tao-yuan-hsien have plundered the Government rice boats. The whole District thence to Suchow-fu is full of pillaging bands, and the situation is dangerous. Dr. Morrison, the "Times" Peking correspondent, has accomplished a trip from Peking to Hanoi overland. He found the Chinese peaceful, and there were no signs of trouble.

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OUR SERIAL STORY.

THE CROOKED WAY,

BY

WILLIAM LE QUEUX,

Author of "Whatsoever a Man Soweth," "In White Raiment," "Of Royal Blood," "Whoso Findeth a Wife," "The Day of Temptation," &c., &c.

CHAPTER XIX—UNCLE BOB.

"Oh, Bob, I'm so sorry."

"Then I'm forgiven?"

"Of course you are. It is I who have to beg pardon. But you don't know what a disappointment it was to me, and I had been waiting so long."

"I can guess, little woman. But you might have known I should not have said so, unless I had been obliged."

"Yes, of course. I was silly, I know, and was sorry directly afterwards for all I said."

"We won't speak about it any more, let's forget that part of the matter. But as it happened, it would have been no good if you had come with me."

"No good? What do you mean?" and a look of terrible anxiety came over the girl's face.

The conversation was taking place in Edith's office the morning following Bob's visit to Canal Lane. His quarrel—if quarrel it could have been called—with his little friend had worried him more than he could have believed possible; and he had taken the earliest opportunity of seeing if it could not be put an end to, and at the same time he felt that she was entitled to know what had happened, for Roy's disappearance had filled his mind with a great anxiety.

"What do you mean, Bob? Something has happened, I can read it in your face. Tell me, don't keep me in suspense. Something has happened to Roy?"

"Not that I know of, Edith. If it had it would be in the papers this morning; and there is not a word about it. I've had a look at them all, and I've seen some of the fellows who would be sure to know if there was anything, and they are quite innocent. But all the same, Roy has disappeared again."

"Gone? How do you know?"

"The old woman at the house said so."

"She might have lied."

"I don't think so. Why should she? She knows nothing. No; I feel sure she was telling the truth."

"Then why has he gone? He must have had some good reason."

"I wish I knew. We shall have to wait till he tells us. But something must have occurred to account for his rushing off in this way."

For a few moments Edith sat silent, lost in thought, and Bob stood looking out of the window without speaking.

"I'm fairly puzzled," he said at last, turning round. "As far as I can see we can do nothing till we hear from him; but we may be sure he's all right at present, or I should have heard something. Cheer up, Edith, no news is good news; and the moment I hear anything I'll let you know. Things will straighten out all right, you'll see."

There was a faint smile on the girl's face as she rose. She had complete confidence in her lover's friend, and knew he would do all in his power for him.

"I'll try, Bob; it's the least I can do when you're working so hard for us." She laid her hands in his, and standing thus they continued talking till Miss Baker was heard returning, and Bob took his leave, promising to look in again during the afternoon.

He was striding up Chancery Lane, his head bent, and his eyes on the pavement, when he was suddenly brought to himself by a resounding smack on the back, and the words:

"Well, Bob, what is it now—a new curtain for the third act, or, what?" and looking round sharply he found himself face to face with his brother-in-law, Austin Melrose, a barrister with a practice that was bringing him in several thousands a year.

"Hollo, Austin, I didn't see you."

"I should think not. I don't usually crawl along the pavement like a beetle. It wasn't likely you would see me, walking as you were. Are you busy to-day?"

"Fairly."

"That's all right. Then I'm going to carry you off down to Harrow. Dick's got in his house eleven, and he's playing in the cock-house match to-day, and I promised I'd go and see him. You come, too; you can do your thinking just as well down there as up here. Come along."

"But, Austin, I——"

"Nonsense; no excuses; I won't have them! You haven't been near us for an age, and Jenny was only talking about you last night and wondering what had become of you. You must come and can tell me all the news on the way. Hi! hansom!" and almost before he knew where he was, Bob found himself whirled away towards Baker Street Station.

The mention of Harrow had brought back to his mind, which was still hovering round Roy and his doings, the fact that the cabman outside the Hotel Jacob had mentioned Euston as the destination of his fares, and the London and North-Western had a station at Harrow. It might just be possible; but there it was no good thinking of such a thing, and he tried to dismiss it from his mind.

In spite of his feeble excuse, Bob was pleased to go upon this little jaunt. He was an old Harrow boy himself, and it was through his influence that his nephew, Dick Melrose, had been sent there, in preference to Eton.

As they climbed the steep hillside, and made their way to the King's Head, where they lunched, the old days when he as a small boy in jackets, came back to him; and he had many an escapade and adventure to relate to his brother-in-law. He was almost a boy again, and Austin Melrose could not help noticing how he seemed to have shaken off all thoughts of business and was living the days of his boyhood over again.

Finishing their cigars in the garden of the oldfashioned inn, they made their way down to the cricket field below the hill. Dick caught sight of them as they came into the field, but beyond waving his hand to them, he could not greet them, for his side was fielding, and he at his usual post with the gloves behind the wicket. But the innings was more than half over, and the tail not being a strong one, they had not long been seated beneath the trees, when Master Dick smartly stumped the last man, and the end came.

Without waiting to take off his pads he ran up to them.

Hollo guv'nor, how are you? How are you, Uncle Bob? Why have you brought the mater? She ought to have come. We're going to lick them. Only get 163 to got, and we shall do it as easy as falling of a log. They've no bowling worth a screw, and their fieldings very rank. Do you know Uncle Bob, we haven't been cock house for eight years now." And the light-hearted boy rattled on till he had worked of the steam that had been collecting and bottled up during his enforced attention to the wickets. At length he rose, saying:

"I'll go and take off my pads. I shan't go in for some time, and you'd like an ice, wouldn't you? I should," with a sly look.

"Be off with you, you young scamp, and bring us what you can recommend," said his father, tossing him half a crown; and then to his companion:

"By Jove, Bob, does'nt this kind of thing do one good and make you feel a boy again?"

"It does, old man; it does." And there was a tinge melancholy in his tone, but it did not last long. The scene was too bright to permit of such a thing, and he was laughing and talking as gaily as ever when his nephew returned with the ices.

"No change," he said with a grin. "You'll p'raps want some more before you go; or I shall, so I'll keep it."

"Yes, Dick, you stick to it," replied his uncle. "And now have you been getting on? Been swished lately?"

"No, Uncle. I've never had that pleasure yet, though, by George! I'd a narrow squeak of being 'sent up' the other day for being out of bounds. We were as near collared as anything," and the boy gave them an account of his visit to the old French bird-catcher's.

"I din't half like it," he concluded, "that fellow being in bed; he seemed jolly seedy, quite off his nut, and he might have had some beastly disease—measles, or whooping cough; or—or something, and if I had caught it I might have had to go to 'sicker' and then I couldn't have played to-day."

"Look here, Dick, you're not to go near that place again. Do you hear? I won't have it. It isn't worth it. I don't want you laid up when you come home for the holidays. Now, mind, you're not to go there again."

"No fear, guv'nor, I won't, honour bright."

"Did you say there were two of them there, boy?" asked Bob, who had become strangely interested. "What were they like?"

And Dick gave him as close a description of the men as his memory would permit.

"And they were both foreigners?"

"Yes—one was an Italian, and—oh! well pla-aa-d!" as his attention was caught by a spanking hit to square leg. "Run it out, go on! That's the way our fellows pile up the notches. Eh, guv'nor, and—and—what was I saying? Oh, yes, one was an Italian, and the other a Frenchman—that was the chap who was seedy."

"And where do you say this bird catcher's house is?"

"Off the London Road, to the right, as you go to Sudbury."

"Down that lane?"

"Yes."

"Why, Bob, are you going to go in for 'Cockyolly birds' in your old age?" asked the barrister, laughing.

"Not exactly, but I fancy I remember the house. There used to be an uncommonly pretty girl there in my time who once gave me some apples when I went by."

"There's no girl there now, only those three fellows," replied his nephew, and for a time the attention of the group was given entirely to the game, until on the fall of two wickets in rapid succession, Dick rose, saying:

"I must go and put on my pads. Wansford was a silly ass to try and pull that straight one. He ought to have known better."

"Well, go and show him how to play, boy, and do be careful. Don't think of us, try and believe we're miles away. I don't want you to be nervous."

"All right, guv'nor; I'll do my level best," and do it he did. At first he was a little uncertain, but taking his time to play himself in, he settled down, and, to his father's delight, gave an exhibition that caused the captain of the school eleven to make a note of him as a likely man for one of the vacancies.

"Dick's got it in him, I'm sure; but he wants a little coaching in playing to leg," said his father, when he was at last caught at the wicket, with forty odd to his credit.

"Yes," in an absent voice. "I say, Melrose, you won't mind if I don't come back to town with you? I've remembered something I want to do down here, and this would be a good opportunity."

"My dear fellow, you must do as you like, of course. I know you've got something on your mind. You missed half Dick's good strokes, though you were watching him you did not take them in. No, don't bother to excuse yourself, it's nothing to me. We all know you have a heap of irons in the fire, and your brain is always on the work."

"Well, the fact is I'm rather bothered about something, and while sitting here an idea has flashed across me, and I should like to put it to the test. It's awfully good of you not to mind."

"We'll have some tea though before you go. Here comes Dick."

"Well, guv'nor, I took your advice, and looked on you and Uncle Bob as a couple of cabbages, and it answered, you see."

"Umph," grunted his father, "you need not have gone quite as far as that. However, you made the runs, and that was wanted of you. Now we're going to have some tea, you can come with us?"

"Yes, I shan't be wanted again."

"Where shall we go? It used to be Fuller's or Winkley's in my day," said his uncle.

"Oh, they've gone long ago. You come with me; I know a place where there won't be any squash, and we can have it quietly."

Dick's selection proved a good one, and there was no one else in the back room, so that they could talk without interruption, though the conversation was chiefly between the boy and his father, Bob only joining in occasionally.

They walked together up the hill, and bid goodbye to Dick at the door of his house, leaving him the richer by two tips.

As soon as he had disappeared, Bob said:—

"I'm going to leave you here, Austin; I'm glad you didn't let Dick know I was not coming back with you. I'm like an Indian on the war path to-night, and the less known about my movements the better I shall be pleased. Some day I'll tell you."

"All right, old man, take care of yourself, and come and see us soon."

"I will. Give my love to Jenny. Ta ta," and he turned back along the High Street.

That night when he entered the train at Sudbury the expression on his face had altered, and he was whistling softly to himself.

(To be continued.)

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BOMBAY MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE

A WEEKLY meeting of the members of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoolla presiding. Amongst the members present were Sir Sassoon J. David, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. H. G. Gell, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoolla, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thakersey, Mr. James MacDonald, Mr. Kalliandas Keshavedas, Drs. K. E. Dadachanji, N. N. Katrak and D. B. P. Master, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, the Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. M. N. Wadia, Municipal Secretary.

APPRECIATION OF THE SECRETARY'S WORK,

Consideration was given to a letter to the Chairman from Mr. M. N. Wadia, the Municipal Secretary, who submitted a medical certificate by the Municipal Medical Examiner with a request to grant him, with effect from the 13th instant, as much privilege leave as might be due to him on that date, together with as much leave on medical certificate as might bring the whole period of absence to six months. To his letter, he attached a report from the Chief Accountant to say that the leave applied for was admissable.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved and Mr. James MacDonald seconded that the six months' leave asked for by the Secretary be granted to him.

Dr. N. N. Katrak bore testimony to the excellent work done by Mr. Wadia, and emphasized the necessity of his taking the leave he had applied for. He hoped Mr. Wadia would return to work from his leave with renewed health and energy.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji endorsed what Dr. Katrak said, hoping that Mr. Wadia would return to them hale, hearty and energetic.

Mr. James MacDonald said that they had Mr. Wadia in the meeting for the last time for some months and he was sure they all felt that they should greatly miss his kindly assistance and genial smile. He was equally sure that they trusted they might see him return there after his holiday, with vigorous health and in excellent spirits.

The Chairman remarked that he would suffer the most, as he would be deprived of Mr. Wadia's assistance during his absence on leave.

The proposition was then put to the vote and carried with applause.

It was next proposed by Mr. James MacDonald that during the absence of Mr. Wadia, Mr. B. P. Masani, the manager of the Secretary's Office be appointed acting Municipal Secretary. Mr. MacDonald said that they had experience of Mr. Masani's work, which was exceedingly well spoken of by all the members. He was the best man to be entrusted with their work during Mr. Wadia's absence.

Mr. H. G. Gell having seconded the proposition, it was carried

WATER FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES.

Consideration was given to a letter to the President from the Secretary of the Millowners' Association, dated the 17th December last, which has already been published. In the letter, reduction in the rates for water for industrial purposes was asked for.

The Municipal Commissioner remarked on the subject as under:—"With reference to the Standing Committee's resolution of the 19th December last, and Corporation Resolution of the 28th ultimo, I have the honour to state that in my Budget proposals for 1907-08, I had proposed a rate of annas 9 per 1,000 gallons for water supplied for trade purposes, and as this was disallowed by the Standing Committee, no remarks from me seems called for on the portion of the letter from the Secretary, Millowners," Association, asking for a reconsideration of the charge, for trade purposes.

2. With regard to the request for a reduced rate for water used by the Mill hands for drinking purposes, it seems to me that, as the men are engaged for trade purposes, and not for household or domestic operations, no reduction in rate should be granted."

It was resolved that the matter be forwarded [illegible] Corporation with the recommendati[illegible] be informed in the terms [illegible] Commissioner's letter and [illegible] regretted they could [illegible] supplied for indu[illegible]

OWING to th[illegible] Agricultural [illegible] been held at [illegible] ed by the [illegible] has been in[illegible] dates will be d[illegible]

OUR NAVAL STRENGTH.

TWO-POWER STANDARD PROVIDED FOR.

Slackened Construction Justified.

THE PREMIER'S VIEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 5.

Speaking on the Navy Estimates, Mr. Edmund Robertson, the Secretary to the Admiralty, said that in the opinion of the Admiralty the maintenance of the two-Power standard was adequately provided for. At present we had an assured superiority, and as regards the latest types in naval construction, namely, the "Dreadnought" class of battle ships and the "Invincible" class of cruisers, by the spring of 1909, we should have six of these battleships and three cruisers completed, while France and Germany would have none. In 1910 we should have nine battleships and three cruisers, while France would have two battleships and no cruisers, and Germany four battleships and two cruisers.

Our output capacity would always give us a further advantage in case of need.

The concentration in Home waters secured England against any sudden raid, while, in the opinion of the Admiralty, the other fleets had not been reduced below the proper strength.

Mr. A. H. Lee agreed that the temporary slackening of construction was justified, but complained that the strength of the sea-going fleet had been reduced. He quoted the foreign comments on Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's article in *The Nation*.

Sir H. Campbell Bannerman said that, generally, he endorsed the two-Power standard, but we were far beyond it, and circumstances might modify the necessity for it.

His article, he declared, contained nothing which could give offence.

He insisted that it was the Government's duty to raise the question of reduction of armaments at the Hague Conference.

Mr. Balfour emphasized the suspicions which Foreign Powers would inevitably entertain in view of the reforms in the Army and Navy, which, the Government claimed, had made both services stronger than ever. He protested against any abandonment of the present standard.

THE RUSSIAN DUMA.

Constitutional Democrat as President.

WORKING WITH THE MONARCHY.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

The Russian Duma was quietly opened by the vice-President of the Council of Empire. When the Ukase convening the Duma was read, the members on the right rose and cheered the Emperor, but the rest remained seated and silent.

Golovin, who is a Constitutional Democrat, has been elected President. In his speech, he said that all were united in the desire for the welfare of the nation and hoped to co-operate with the Monarch to carry out the social legislation indicated in the first Duma.

DISORDERS IN ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

Mounted gendarmes charged a procession of twenty thousand people who were cheering the Radical members in the streets after the sitting of the Duma. The gendarmes beat the people with whips and trampled them under their horses. Many were injured.

GERMANY AND PERSIA.

The Murder of Missionary.

HEAVY COMPENSATION DEMANDED.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

The *Daily Mail's* correspondent at Teheran says that Germany demands an indemnity of £5,000 for the recent murder of a missionary, and the execution of the murderers. Failing satisfaction of these demands, Germany will occupy Land near Baghdad.

THE STRANDING OF THE "DOMINION."

Officers Reprimanded.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

A court-martial has severely reprimanded Captain Kingsmill and Lieutenant Noake for the stranding of the "Dominion" on the St. Laurence in 1906.

THE DECORATION OF PRINCE HENRY.

Quiet Ceremony.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

Prince Alexander of Teck has handed the Grand Cross of the Order of Bath to Prince Henry at the Hague. The ceremony was a simple one.

Queen Wilhelmina decorated Prince Alexander with the Grand Cross of the Order of Orange and Nassau.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

Changes in Malaya.

LONDON, MARCH 5

Mr. Winston Churchill, replying to Mr. Acland, said that Lord Elgin had informed the High Commissioner of the Malay States that the practice of partly paying Chinese miners in opium must cease.

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REFORMS IN TURKEY.

Purchase of the Quays at Constantinople.

IMPORTANT BRITISH MOVE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 6.

The *Daily Mail's* Constantinople correspondent wires that the Bank of England and the French Branch of the Ottoman Bank have jointly bought the quays of Constantinople from their French owners. This is regarded as the most important development of British trade since the "eighties."

LEGAL APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

Mr. William Pickford, K.C., has been appointed to succeed Sir William Kennedy as Judge of the King's Bench Division.

THE JAPANESE LOAN.

A Correction.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

The Japanese Loan mentioned on the 1st March is for twenty-six million and will be issued next week at 99½. Half of the loan will be issued in London and half in Paris.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

The Japanese Loan mentioned yesterday is twenty three million and not twenty six million as announced.

LORD KITCHENER'S BROTHER DEAD.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

The death is announced from Lucerne, of the Geologist Mr. Arthur Kitchener, brother of Lord Kitchener.

TREATMENT OF INDIANS IN THE COLONIES.

Not Included in Colonial Conference.

LONDON, MARCH 6

Mr Morley, in reply to Sir W. J. Bull, said that the treatment of Indians in the Colonies was not included in the Agenda of the Colonial Conference, but that if there were time he would invite the Conference to consider the matter.

GERMANY AND DENMARK.

Attempt to Make the Baltic a "Mare Clausum."

LONDON, MARCH 6.

The *Times* Paris Correspondent telegraphs drawing attention to Germany's present predominant position with regard to Denmark and affirms that she is working tooth and nail to make the Baltic a "mare clausum" by the neutralization of the Straits, thereby securing the safety of Kiel.

CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATE.

Increased Grant for Wei-hei-Wei.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

The Civil Service estimates include grants in aid of Wei-hai-wei of £10,000, being an increase of £5,500. For East Africa £152,975, being a decrease of £11,025. For Uganda £85,000, being a decrease of £27,000.

THE KING ARRIVES AT BIARRITZ.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

The King has arrived at Biarritz.

THE AMIR.

Arrival at Peshawar.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PESHAWAR, MARCH 6.

The Amir was timed to leave the Punjab capital at 10 o'clock on Monday night, but he dined out privately and did not actually leave Lahore until 1 o'clock on Saturday morning. The penultimate stage of his travelling in India was as uneventful as efficient railway arrangements and a possibly wearied potentate could make it. The Amir broke his journey at Rawalpindi where he arrived soon after day light. He did not leave his carriage at once and when he did emerge it was to whirl hither and thither in a motor-car. His Majesty, just as in Lahore, had no fixed programme, and according to orders was not exactly unexpected anywhere. The principal place he visited was the Arsenal, over which the staff conducted him. Altogether he was in Pindi about six hours.

Resuming his journey he reached Peshawar at a few minutes after 9 in the evening.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 6.

A new envoy has been ordered to accompany the Amir to Kabul. The Punjab Motor Transport Company, Limited, of Rawalpindi provided five motor-cars for the use of the Amir of Afghanistan during his short stay in Rawalpindi.

On Tuesday, 5th instant His Majesty, and Sir General O'Moore Creagh, V. C., K. C. B. and Sir William McMahon were driven by Mr. Read, manager Punjab Motor Transport Company Ltd., first to one of the redoubts on Peshawar Road and from there to Rawalpindi Fort, whence they returned to the railway station.

NOWSHERA-DARGAI RAILWAY.

Conversion into Broad Gauge.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 6.

It has, the *Pioneer* understands, been decided to run a broad gauge track from the Nowshera Station on the North-Western Railway to the new Cavalry Cantonments on the road to Mardan. This will facilitate mobilization arrangements and the *Pioneer* hopes will prove the first step towards the conversion of the Nowshera-Dargai Railway from the 2 feet 6 inch gauge to the broad gauge.

The bridge over the Kabul River was built to take the latter gauge traffic, if necessary.

GAEKWAR'S SILVER JUBILEE.

Second Day's Celebrations.

HORTICULTURAL SHOW.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, MARCH 6.

To-day's celebrations in connection with the Jubilee of His Highness the Maharajah of Baroda, included a Review of Troops which was held in the morning on the Warasha maidan, while the Horticultural Show was opened in the afternoon in the Public Park.

The Maharaja was present at the Show.

Mr. Krumbiegel, Superintendent of the Park, welcomed his Highness.

In replying to Mr. Krumbiegel on behalf of the Maharaja Mr. Ramesh Chander Dutt said. His Highness was pleased with the arrangements, the improvement and the progress of the gardens. The Maharajah did not believe in all work and no play. His Highness had, therefore, provided sports for his subjects and presented a billiard table for the use of visitors.

The Prizes were then declared.

In addition to the prizes for plants, flowers, vegetable and fruits competitions were also held for flower decoration. For decorating bicycles, Miss Lovejoy, Mrs. High and Miss DeCruz and for go.carts Miss Krumbugel and Mrs. Lincoln were the declared prize winner. Most interesting feature of the show was an exhibition of photographs of economic plants, such as cocoa, rubbers, cinamon and rubber. The plants were ready for tapping and the pictures showed how they were tapped.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, MARCH 5.

During the day no less than a hundred messages were received congratulating His Highness on his successful administration of a quarter of a century. These were from different institutions and persons, and the most important was the one from Bombay sent through Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. In this message Sir Pherozeshah said :—"I am requested by a large number of the citizens of this city, assembled in meeting, to offer to Your Highness our most cordial congratulations and good wishes on this auspicious occasion of your birthday and Silver Jubilee of your able, enlightened and beneficent administration as a Prince of high culture and munificent patron of arts, industry and learning, a most strenuous and enlightened ruler and a true and warm friend of Indians generally. Your Highness is held in regard, esteem and affection throughout the country and we beg to wish Your Highness all happiness and many long years of health and strength to pursue still more strenuously the enlightened policy which has placed Baroda in the fore front of model Native States."

To this the Maharajah replied :—"I thank you most heartily for your kind telegram of congratulations and good wishes on this occasion of the Silver Jubilee of my rule, and would ask you to convey my sincere thanks to the citizens of Bombay on whose behalf you have despatched the same. I am deeply touched by this demonstration of good will and sympathy and appreciate highly the kindly judgment of my work proceeding from such a body of influential persons. I can hardly flatter myself that their too friendly criticism of my administration is fully deserved, as I am conscious of how short my achievements have fallen of the ideal which I have set to myself : Still it is extremely gratifying that my endeavours to do what I regard simply as my duty to my subjects and to my country have met with recognition in such influential and competent quarters. Such recognition will certainly encourage me to continue more strenuously those efforts which I feel I am bound to pursue in the discharge of that trust which Providence has reposed in me. In conclusion, let me wish all of you happiness and prosperity."

The celebrations continue until Saturday next when His Highness holds a reception.

The following is another telegram addressed to His Highness through his Prince Minster :—

The Baroda people have invited subscriptions to erect a marble statue of His Highness to commemorate his successful and progressive administration, and to utilise the balance of the funds in some works of public importance.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, MARCH 6.

Rich food and clothing were freely provided to the poor by hundreds. The Durbar was held in the evening. The Maharaja's Jubilee concessions were announced to the joy of the public. Thousands flocked to witness the town illuminaitons and pyrotechnic display. The Mahajans and Mahomedans had *pan supari* meetings. A mititary parade, children's fete and marriage celebrations of seven orphan girls characterized to-day's joyous proceedings.

NAVSARI DESAI'S REJOICINGS.

With regard to the Silver Jubilee of His Highness the Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwar of Baroda's administration of the territories under his rule, the following account of its celebration in Navsari by the Desais of the place has been communicated to us.

On the 4th instant, a "Jasan" of thanksgiving was performed in the sacred precincts of the Atash-Beharam, on a grand scale. It was held under the auspices of the Elder Parsee Desais; the large congregation present at the function consisted of Dastoors or members of the High Priest's family; Desais, or the former revenue and judicial administrators of the town of Navsari; Parsee Mobed priests; the assembly of Zoroastrian laics; and Parsee Government officials. At the close of the ritualistic utterances appropriate to the occasion, the venerable Chief Desai, Pestanji Khurshedji, who is aged 90, deputed Mr Merwanji Adanji Desai, a well known pleader, to address the assemblage on the auspicious events. In the course of an eloquent speech, Mr. Merwanji indicated the close connection maintained by the family of the Desais for upwards of two centuries with the Gaekwars and he accentuated the permanent obligations the Desais were under to the Gaekwar's ancestors, who had endowed it with a Jaghir of thousands of rupees worth in perpetrity, in recognition of their valuable public and State services. These public services consisted not only of assistance rendered to the Gaekwars; but also of protecting the people's rights, especially of the Parsees, and of getting those rights embodied in documents for the guidance of future generations. Irrespective of the valuable Inam Jaghirs, the Desais had been invested with the additional honors of driving in chariots; having the canopy of a large umberalla held over their heads as a token of their former authority and dignity; the right of having torch lights borne before them in their nocturn outings; of going out in palanqueens, so forth. Decended from such an illustrious family of the benefactors of the Desais, and possessing in an eminent degree intellectual attainments, mental culture, and other race accomplishments of an exalted order, the present Maharaja Saheb Gaekwar had impressed his subjects deeply and very favourably, with his good rule and thoughtful Government. To him it was a pleasure to found a number of educational institutions throughout his extensive territories; to establish Courts of Law at the considerable monetary sacrifice of several lakhs of rupees annually. Rarely, if ever, the subjects of the Gaekwars enjoyed such happiness before. In conclusion, the speaker wished the Gaekwar a long and useful life, and the celebration of not only his Golden Jubilee, but his Diamond Jubilee as well, amidst the blessings, prosperity and happiness of his subjects. Distribution of honorarium to the priests terminated these interesting proceedings.

On Tuesday the 5th instant, in early in the morning, another similar ceremony was held in the Bhayaria Chief Firetemple near the Dastoorwada, when the blessing-invocations were repected. In the morning Durbar held in the Government House, the Desai Pestonji was seated in the place of honour to the right of the State Cushion, to which he presented a beautiful garland and a banquet, as a mark of reverence and loyalty, according do the ancient customs and usages prevailing in Navsari. Another floral tribute of a similar character from the Parsee Anjuman of Nausari was also laid on the "Gadee," which is the State Cushion mentioned above. The scene was an extremely attractive and a picturesque one at the time the venerable Desai rose from his seat to dischaige his duty amidst the cries of "attention" proclaimed by the 'Chobdars," or ushers. A telegraphic message of congratulations was despatched through the proper channels to His Highness at Baroda.

Three small girls of the Desai family, viz., Miss Bhikhaiji; a niece of Mr. Merwanji; and Messrs. R. J. Desai, and P. R. Desai, than made passes over the "Gadi" to take any evil influense off it, and cracked their fingures from the back of the hands over their temples, in token of great devotion and affection. This is known as the "Overna."

For there days, illuminations were had by the Desais in the Atash Baheram, the Bhagaria Vad Darehomeber fire-temple, the Desai Street, the Inam villages etc.; and grain and pieces of cloth were distributed to the poor.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

A FINE OF £65,000.

An Irish Firm Smuggling Whisky.

London, February 17.—An Irish Whisky firm-name not divulged, has been fined £65,000 sterling for smuggling by conveying whisky underground from the distillery.

LORD CLANRICARDE'S TENANTS.

London, February 17.—Lord Clanricarde protests against his treatment as a lunatic over the management of his Irish estates, his rents being lower than anywhere else in Ireland and only six per cent. of his tenants who are evicted are not restored owing to connection with the plan of campaign.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

Subsidence Claims Immediate Attention.

London, February 17.—John Belcher, A. R. A, reports that the subsidence of Paul's Cathedral requires immediate attention.

SULTAN'S SECRET SERVICE.

Fehim Pasha Watches the Sultan's Heir.

London February 18.—The Sultan has paid Fehim Pasha £750 sterling per month as Secret Service money to enrol 140 spies and watch his younger brother Reshed Effendi, the Sultan's heir.

INDICTED FOR TREASON.

Tolstoi's Son.

London, February 18.—Tolstoi's son has been indicted for treason for printing his father's political pamphlets.

KINGSTON INSURANCE CLAIMS.

Over a Million Sterling.

London, February 18.—The Kingston Insurance claims total a million and a half sterling.

SERIOUS FLOODS IN THE CONGO.

London, February 18.—Serious floods are reported from Booma in the Congo. A thousand houses are under water. Numbers have been drowned. The damage is estimated at £40,000 sterling.

MR. KEIR-HARDIE MOBBED AT CAMBRIDGE.

London, February 18.—Mr. Keir-Hardie was to address a meeting at Cambridge against evil smelling chimicals thrown windows, anti-oculist Undergraduates raided the meeting, pelted Mr. Hardie with oranges, sugar chemicals, etc. The meeting closed in an uproar. Mr. Hardie's carriage was smashed. The disturbance was unprecedented.

SIR WILFRED LAWSON'S NAVIGATION CONFERENCE.

London, February 18.—Sir Wilfred Lawson's Local Navigation Conference opens on 26th March. Thomas Sutherland is the British delegate.

London, February 18.—Mr. Asquith has announced of the Irish whisky smugglers.

MR. BRYCE'S SALARY AT WASHINGTON.

London, February 18.—Mr. Bryce's salary at Washington will be £10,000 sterling.

FIGHTING ON NICARAGUAN FRONTIER.

London, February 20.—In heavy frontier fighting the Nicaraguan forces routed Honduras forces.

MR. BALFOUR RIDICULED.

London, February 20.—During the debate on the Amendments to the Address, Mr. Rowland Hunt, Unionist, implored Mr. Balfour to descend from the heights of philosophy and golf and to explain his fiscal policy in language which ordinary persons can understand. The Liberals roared with laughter. Mr. Balfour also join. Mr. Hunt has been omitted from the official list of Unionists.

London, February 22.—Shipping Gazette, February 22, says that no proposed enterprise ever met with fiercer opposition than the Australian Mail Scheme. The Syndicate will not relinguish the contract. Then the trouble has been to raise debenture capital, the financial world displaying singular indifference to what, in other circumstances, would be regarded sound investment.

TRANSVAAL ELECTIONS.

Effect on the Investors.

London, February 22.—The *Times* says the Stock Exchange anticipates Continential investors will welcome the Actvolk Nationalist majority, and foreign money will inflow in assisting the mines for their development.

CONGREGATIONAL BOARD.

Chairman Resigns.

London, February 22.—Reverned the Campbell has resigned the chairmanship of the Congregational Board owing to the new theology.

THE KINGSTON DISASTER.

Large Relief Asked for.

London, February 20.—Sir A. Swettenham has asked Imperial Government a Grant of £150,000 sterling to relieve the Kingston sufferers and a loan of £4,000,000 at 6 per cent. to rebuild the city.

BRITISH ECONOMIC PRODUCTS.

£1,000 for Research.

London, February 20.—Mercers Company have donated £1,000 sterling to the Imperial Institute for scientific research into British economic products.

ROCKEFELLER'S FABULOUS FORTUNES.

London, February 23.—Mr. Rockefeller expresses annoyance at the exaggerated reports of his fortune which does not exceed 60 millions. A year's income never exceeded four millions.

KILLED BY AN AVALANCHE.

London, February 23.— An avalanche at Valorbe Valais, Switzerland, is reported to have killed eleven people ; eight others were frozen to death.

THE THAW CASE.

Mrs. Thaw's Evidence.

London, February 20.—Mrs. Thaw deposed that White once put a beautiful girl, aged 15, covered with gauze in pie with live birds at a bachelors' dinner. The girl was issuing the birds as they outflew. The girl's husband hearing deserted her and she is now dying of poverty.

HYDERABAD NEWS AND NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, MARCH 2.

THE NIZAM.

His Highness has returned to the Purana Haveli Palace. It is expected that he will proceed to Medak to open the Mahboob Canal on Saturday, and with this object the Minister has been commanded to inspect the place and report as to the arrangements and other details connected with the ceremony. A programme has also been submitted by the Secretary, P. W. D., who is in charge of the work.

THE NIZAM'S GRANDSON.

Last Thursday, during the Mohurrum holidays, the wife of the young Prince, Nawab Oosman Ali Khan, Bahadur, was safely delivered of a son but as it was the Mohurrum week no public demonstrations of any sort took place. The child has been named Mir Husain Ali, after the hero of Karbella, owing to the day of his birth being associated with the festival of that event.

THE RESIDENCY.

By the end of this month there will be a thorough change in the personnel of the Residency. The Hon'ble the Resident, Mr. C. S. Bailey, goes home on leave for a period of three months, during which time Mr. M. F. O'Dwyer, B.A., Revenue Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, will act for him. Major Wolseley Haig, First Assistant Resident, has been transferred to the Persian Gulf as Agent to the Governor-General, and Captain A. B. Minchin, C.I.E., will succeed him. It is not yet known who will succeed to the 2nd Assistant Residentship in place of Captain Minchin, although it is generally believed that Captain Machabb, Personal Assistant to the Resident, will be promoted to that position. Major Wake has arrived and took over charge of his duties from Major Ievers yesterday as Cantonment Magistrate of Secunderabad.

THE ASSISTANT MINISTER FINANCE.

Mr. G. Casson Walker is going to Ooty for a couple of months about the end of this month, where he will conduct the duties of his office. The heat is becoming severer day by day, and those going to hill stations for the hot weather will leave much earlier this year than hitherto.

THE WIDOW'S PENSION FUND.

The scheme which was set on foot by Mr. Casson Walker to make some provision and afford relief for the widows and children of deceased servants of the Government has been approved by His Highness, and the constitution of the fund will be taken up almost immediately. The sanction of the Government of India has been obtained for the entertainment of the services of an Actuary from England, who, it is said, is now on his way to Hyderabad.

THE MINT.

Mr. English, Superintendent of the Nizam's Mint, is going home on six months' leave, and it is said that nobody will be brought in to officiate for him during his absence. His subordinates are expected to look after the work of the Mint, as it will be mainly engaged in the manufacture of the copper coinage. By the way, the daily allotment of Rs. 2,000 worth of "dubs" and small silver pieces for sale to the public from the Central Treasury has been increased to Rs. 3,000. The shopmen and private shroffs are, however, still refractory, but it is hoped that, with this increased supply and the vigorous minting of fresh copper coins, the matter will adjust itself in the course of a few months.

PUBLIC OFFICES.

The courts and public offices have resumed work today after the long holiday for Mohorrum and Holi. I do not know whether it is only imagination, but the place looks brighter after the latter festival. Perhaps, the origin of its observance by the lower classes was started at a time when there were no such institutions in the then Governments as Municipalities and Health Departments, the annual cleaning of gutters and dust heaps having been left in the hands of those people on the *Dulandi* day! The District officials of the Government, who make it a practice to spend their holidays in the City, were all here for these holidays, and were expecting a little extension on account of so auspicious an occasion as the birth of the Prince's son, but additional holidays were not granted.

BLOODSHED AND MURDER.

The Mohurrum did not pass off this year without casualties, although they cannot be entirely attributed to the excitement of the period. An Arab who was found in the company of a low woman at Mugalpura was remonstrated with by a co-religionist for his conduct on such a religious occasion on which he flew at his friend with his dagger and killed him on the spot. A passer-by, who tried to rescue the unfortunate victim, was likewise attacked and he also expired a little later. A police sepoy who then came on the scene and wanted to arrest the murderer fell senseless on account of the knocks he received, and is still lying in the hospital in a precarious condition from the effects of the same. The Arab then bolted, and is still at large. Two other incidents of a similar nature have happened, in which some Hindus also are said to have taken a prominent part. Altogether six deaths have occurred and the police are engaged in their investigation.

"THERE IS A CITY."

(With Apologies to Calverley.)

Year by year do Beauty's daughters,
In the sweetest gloves and frocks,
Troop to taste forbiden waters,
And adorn cold-weather balls.

"*Nulla non donanda laura*"
Is the city : you could not,
Placing India's map before you,
Light on a more favoured spot.

If no clear translucent river
Winds 'neath willow shady paths,
There's a place where cynics quiver,
Near some disused Turkish baths.

As at night the moon will lend her
Tranquil light to hill and ridge,
Matrons, maidens, tough and tender,
Turn their thoughts to dance and "bridge;"

Dean, Archdeacon, Bishop, scorning,
Play their aces, kings and knaves,
Late at night till early morning—
("Britons never shall be slaves.")

Men, right virtuous, blamed the matrons,
Blamed the girls and "Kala jugs"—
Till the Commerce Chambers' patrons
Told us men were worse than "mugs."

Low's the moral tone of traders,
Lower still their tricks and shaves,
Worse than old time border-raiders'
(Sing "Britannia rules the waves").

Do they deal in change or cotton,
Copper, ships, or manganese,
All their practices are rotten—
Nothing really "quite the cheese."

Yes, the City's like Gomorroh,
Hast'ning on to dire decay,
Righteous men may live tomorrow,
Though there's none of em to-day.

It is sad that such reproaches
Fall upon us day by day,
Middlings, bads and good, fair Broaches
Feed, with gold, inferior clay.

Vain the thought that we our neighbours
Could in straightness far excel,
For it seems that all our labours
Can but take us down the well.

Women all are gay and scand'lous,
Do not have the sterling ring,
Men are Goths and even Vand'leus,
("Rule Britannia, Save the King.")

Nulla non donanda laura!
Than its people you could not,
Placing India's map before you
Find a more outrageous lot.

D.-P.

THE *Sunday Times* of Johannesburg says:—"An Indian paper excitedly chronicles the facts that the heir-apparent of the Sirguja State, a boy of eleven years, has developed a remarkable aptitude for 'shikar.' Surely an abnormal taste for drink on the part of one so young is anything but a cause for congratulation?" Truly a little knowledge is a dangerous thing.

PLAYS AND PASTIMES.

BRONZE ORNAMENTS.

Ladies in the Hunting Field.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 15.

I had the pleasure of witnessing a truly remarkable performance—this, a performance of "The Beauty of Bath" with all the ordinary members of the company gathered together in the audience, whilst the play in its entirety (including principals and chorus) was enacted by children.

According to the programme, "Under the patronage of Miss Ellaline Terris and Seymour Hicks, Esq., on Monday, February 11th 1907, Charles Swanson (call-boy) would present Miss Marjorie West and Master Albert Valchera and the juvenile members of the theatre company in 'The Beauty of Bath.'" The curtain was timed to rise about half-past two o'clock, but long before that time the theatre was crowded in every quarter.

When at last the conductor raised his baton, he was greeted with boisterous cheering. The band struck up "The Beauty of Bath" overture, and when it was finished the theatre darkened. A single child was heard singing. The first notes of the little song sounded the keynote of the entire performance—a soft treble, at times a little uncertain and occasionally quavering with nervousness. Light suddenly burst upon the stage, and the chorus entered, little girls in varieties of the Empire style of costume, with high waists, trains, and elaborate structures of hair.

The chorus is described on the programme as "The Bath Buns," the ten beautiful daughters of Sir Timothy Bun. The real Bath Buns, all seated in the stalls, were laughing quite hysterically now. They watched the movements of their tiny counterparts with quite an ecstatic interest, and shrill outbursts of half-suppressed feminine laughter interrupted the first chorus. "Hush," said an elderly gentleman in a solemn voice from the back of the stalls. No one took any notice of the elderly gentleman, but presently a lady with pale-gold hair called out "Order!" to her companions, and everyone obeyed at once.

It was, considered as a whole, a wonderful performance. Nothing more strange can be imagined than the spectacle of all these little people in grown-up costumes in a grown-up play assuming grown-up manners. All the children enjoyed themselves thoroughly. Bouquets and boxes of chocolates were handed to them over the orchestra in abundance, and when the curtain fell the principals came to the footlights and made little speeches.

"I wonder," said a Real Bath Bun, as she sauntered out of the stalls, "I wonder if we look like these kiddies. Weren't they just lovely?" No one answered the question, but a reply would have been easy. One might have said :—

"No ; none of us ever can look like those 'kiddies.' We have forgotten so much that they still remember and have lost so much that they still retain."

Amongst those present was beautiful Miss Marie Studholme, Miss Pauline Chase, Mr. Henry A. Lytton, Mr. Seymour Hicks and many others.

BRONZE ORNAMENTS.

Though thought-reading in some one of its many forms still remains the most popular craze in our musical halls, living statues are undoubtedly the next greatest attraction. The Oxford—which, in spite of the strike, is rapidly regaining its old and wonted air of prosperity—is the latest house to put on a turn of this nature, and "The Three Golden Graces," who figure as "gold bronze works of art," are very picturesque. They wear gold paint and a little classical drapery, and group themselves quickly and effectively in a series of allegorical studies. They have a sort of shell background, against which to pose, so that they give a series of high relief groups rather than reproductions of statues, but they are graceful and pose remarkably well. The gold bronze is a change, but it is by no means as effective as white, nor does it light up as well. As a matter of fact, there is something radically wrong with the lighting of the "graces." All the light seems to come from above, with the result that there are ugly shadows, and the beauty of line is spoilt. A strong light from below would possibly improve matters.

MME. CELIA GALLEY.

Mme. Celia Galley, who is now appearing at the Empire, is a clever little French chanteuse and mimic. She has not a great voice but she uses what she has with excellent effect, and she wears a series of smart and radiant dresses as only a Frenchwoman can. After singing several songs she indulges in mimicry, and her impersonation of Mme. Sarah Bernhardt is very amusing. She cannot quite get the quality of the great Sarah's cooing and seductive voice, but the intonations are there, and very cleverly she simulates the sudden changes from tenderness to passion and fury and torrents of words. Mme. Celia Galley hails from the Casino de Paris, and it is to be hoped her stay may be a long one.

LADIES IN THE HUNTING FIELD.

The death of so prominent a personality in the hunting field as was Lady Cadogan suggests reflections on the increasing number of ladies who hunt their own hounds. Lady Cadogan, indeed, was not of these, though her sister, the Dowager Lady Craven, owns a pack. Then too, there is Lady Giffered, who hunts the harriers in the Chichester country, and who recently contributed to the "National Review" an article full of sound harrier lore and knowledge of hound work. To the list must be added Miss Œnone Somerville, who hunts the Carberry, and who, with her sister, has written some amusing Irish tales ; and a younger member of the Guest family, so long associated with the fortunes of the Blackmore Vale, in Dorset, has lately, and with great success, hunted the beagles.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

It is generally agreed that England was let down by her half backs in the Dublin match. That, of course, is an old story. The responsibility is unquestionably on the heads of the Selection Committee ; it is difficult to understand the findings of the committee which gets up these fifteens. There are those judges brought up in the Arthur Budd school, and whose associations are very close with all that is best in English Rugby right through the season, who can only quietly marvel at the choices of the English committee.

This body must be of too mixed a character or else it must have a curious way of following form. No very subtle judgment is necessary to distinguish good football from bad, genius from mediocrity. And club form rather than county form is the soundest guide.

We had much better sides playing for England when the whole committee did the work. When the new system of selection was devised, its principles were excellent ; but then there was at the fountain head all the splendid football judgment of Mr. R. T. Gurdon. It is impossible for a committee comprising representatives from Yorkshire, Cheshire, Somerset and Middlesex, even by the co-operation of the selected captain, to work on a satisfactory basis unless the men see heaps of football of all sorts and conditions.

CONDUCT ON THE FIELD.

Much has been made in Wales of the incident in the concluding stage of the Scotland *vs.* Wales match at Edinbargh, when R. A. Gibbs was ruled to have gone into touch before crossing the Scottish goal-line. Gibbs actually disputed the decision of the Scottish president who was touch-judge, and the opinion of a Scottish ex-captain is cited in justification of Gibb's claim.

More ought to be said of the bad form of any player in an international game challenging the fairness of the touch-judge or referee. The fault is not confined to Welshmen, for after the England *vs.* Wales match this season at Swansea the referee and Welsh players were criticized by some of the English officials and players.

And there was also an incident close to the Press seats that was very reprehensible. It was when Owen, the Welsh captain, sought to correct what he thought was an error of Mr. Rowland Hill. Owen had gone over the touch line in fielding the ball from a penalty-kick, and after steadying himself, strove to convince the English president that his foot-mark was inside the field of play.

Much of this kind of thing, of course, happens in the heat of the moment. But such heated moments should not occur for captains of international fifteens.

R. C.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

TWO SEDITION CASES. SENTENCES have been pronounced in two sedition cases tried in two different parts of India which, for the contrast presented by them, might well find a place in the Legal Pillery of *Truth*. The editor and the proprietor and publisher of the *Punjabee* were tried in Lahore for having furblished up a report, seven years old, of a Mahomedan orderly being shot dead by a British officer for refusing to carry with him on horseback the carcase of a pig. The editor of *Vihari*, a Marathi newspaper published in Bombay, was tried before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, for having published a highly inflammatory article in which he had denounced the British Empire as hell, execrated the British rulers of India as surpassing in cruelty inhumanity and baseness that of Nadirshah, Tamerlane and Nero, and with reference to the rulers he prayed that it might be possible to slaughter "such beasts of men a thousand times over." If any effusion was likely to provoke hatred and disaffection, it was this ; yet the editor was only bound over by the Magistrate to be of good behaviour for six months. In Lahore, the proprietor of the *Punjabee* was sentenced to two years' hard labour, the maximum penalty under the Act, and a fine of Rs. 1,000 ; and the editor was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 200. The punishment, to my mind, is excessive, and I shall not be surprised if it were substantially reduced on appeal. The offence committed by them was almost venial in comparison with that of the Bombay journal which had indulged in a frenzied and ferocious attack upon the character of the British administration. The *Punjabee* gives itself away when it referred to the old report as an incident which had occurred "only the other day," and the prosecution naturally laid stress upon this misleading statement in support of the charge of a deliberate motive on the part of the accused to excite racial hatred and bitterness. In the stress of competition, I see that native newspapers are growing every day more eager to publish sensational reports without careful inquiry into their accuracy. So far as a fictitious report is of a character which can do no further harm than deluds the readers, the publishers incur no risk But the paragraph which appeared in the *Punjabee* was calculated to provoke disaffection, and the example made of the offenders may have a wholesome effect upon journalists whose recklessness is only more wanton, when they happen to pounce upon a piece of intelligence which is calculated to go against the Government or its officers ; while the punishments inflicted in such cases need not be excessive, it would also be an act of wise forbearance not to make such state prosecutions too frequent. A policy of too great stringency and repression against erring publicists might only aggravate the evil which it is intended to cure, as instead of acting as a deterrent, it might render the offenders only more desperate. I should, however, make a severe example of the accused where the offence is unusually grave, and admits of no extenuating circumstances. There is a special reason for rejoicing over the light sentence passed in the Bombay case, because I take it as an evidence of a happier and heathier political temper prevailing on this side of India than exists in some other parts of the country.

JOURNALISTIC EXCESSES. Journalistic excesses are perpetrated every day by a section of the Bengali press before which the lucubration of the *Punjabee* appears to be harmless and inoffensive. The fanatics of Bengal are talking openly of a coming rebellion, and pointing out the means by which it can be brought about. They decry the methods of constitutional agitation, exhort their countrymen to bid defiance to the rulers, and render the government of the country impossible by organizing a national system of passive resistance. Dangerous doctrines of this sort are disseminated broadcast almost under the very eyes of the Imperial Government, but the authorities have treated them up to now with dignified contempt. We may take it that the Government are in possession of every information bearing upon the campaign of calumny which has been directed against them with the boldness which arises from immunity, and therefore, they are presumably in the best position to judge, when they may depart from the policy of inaction, and decide that the hour has come at last to strike. Writings of this sort, upon which the young generation is nurtured, cannot always be contemptuously dismissed as fustian and bravado. The safety valve theory must have its limitations, and punishment can not be deferred too long, because the offenders, while they are at large, are supposed to be eager to wear the crown of martyrdom.

DUTY OF ANGLO-INDIAN PAPERS. When the question of political license and intemperance indulged in by the lower order of native newspapers is discussed in native circles, I have heard it asked whether similar lapses on the part of Anglo-Indian journals calculated to produce racial hatred, must not be noticed by Government on the same principle which compels them to proceed against the offender when he is an Indian. There are a few Anglo-Indian journals which, I am afraid, are not always free from violent writings, and these, again, are the very journals which are most ready to preach an edifying sermon, when the other side is guilty of similar excesses. I consider it incumbent on all Anglo-Indian newspapers to set a good example, and to lessen, as far as it may lie within their power, the enormous difficulties of Government, by promoting a better understanding between the two communities.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN PROBLEM. These is unhappily no sign of improvement in the lot of the Indians in South Africa, I am not myself very sanguine as to the result of the agitation on their behalf. I am afraid they will continue to be weighed down by invidious ordinances and galling disabilities. Abstract right is entirely in their favour, but it is opposed by a powerful array of self interest. Lord Selborne has pronounced himself in favour of the ordinance, and there is no hope, therefore, from that quarter, of justice to the British Indians. The Mother Country will argue and remonstrate and expostulate with the colonists, as she has done before; but she will not strain the relations subsisting between them to the breaking point. There is a jealous and exclusive spirit animating the British colonies all round. It was never more strongly, as well as more wrongly, exemplified than when Australia refused to allow a landing to a few British hatters who wanted, about a year or two ago, to settle there. The difficulty which had been raised by the colonists against their own kith and kin, was ultimately removed. But this case indicates a very strong desire on the part of the colonies to hold themselves as so many water tight compartments solely for their own benefit.

DIVINE RIGHT OF THE WHITES. An honest confession of self-interest may be understood, if not respected. When the colonists complain of their helplessness against the competition of Asiatic shop-keepers and market gardeners, we can understand their desire to get rid of them. But when an attempt is made to justify their suppression and exclusion on the lofty ground of Divine Justice, the argument savours almost of blasphemy. Mrs. St. Clair Stobart has boldly adopted this line of argement in a vigorous article contributed by her to the "Fortnightly Review." She maintains that the white races, and prominently the English, are ordained by the Law of Nature to sally forth in conquest of other lands for their surplus population, that their expansion is a necessity of their healthy existence, and that it is their mission to introduce a higher phase of social evolution among the coloured races held by them in subjection. One of the self-complacent assumptions in which she relies is that "for the further upholding of the scheme of human progress the British race has been destined to predominate"; and as human progress with this writer simply means the progress of the British race, she strongly maintains that Indians have no right to settle in South Africa, and their exclusion is an imperative necessity for its free growth and expansion. With the assurance which comes of ignorance, she entertains a very poor opinion of the civilization, religion and morality of the Asiatics, and affirms that under their contaminating influence, South Africa will become "morally a morgue for the souls of aspiring Britons." It would have been less sophistical and more straight forward, if Mrs. Stobart had advocated the suppression of the Indians for the benefit of the stomach, rather than the soul, of the aspiring Briton. She shows some concern for the Kaffirs who, being the children of the soil, have a sort of a right to be admitted to the higher phase of evolution which it is stated to be the mission of the white race to introduce among them. As long as the Kaffirs will continue to hew wood and draw water for their masters, there is nothing lost by an expression of sympathy for their welfare and advancement.

AN UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT. I am glad that "Memsaheb" has won the *Bombay Gazette* prize *re* public nuisances, because the award has coincided exactly with my own mental verdict. I have myself a budget of nuisances, not touched upon by any of your correspondents, which I may write on hereafter. But I am tempted to mention one which has resulted in a deplorable accident, of which I was an eye-witness on Friday last. A bullock cart carrying tramway rails was proceeding towards Byculla bridge, and as a tram-car going in the same direction came near the cart, it suddenly swerved from its track, with the result that the end of one of the iron rails struck violently against the tram car, shattering the leg of a poor European lad who was one of the passengers. Now that building operations are in full swing in Bombay, bullock-carts carrying iron rails or long beams of timber are to be constantly seen on the road. When waggons are loaded with such freight, the authorities should insist upon their having an extra man to guard the ends in the rear, and direct the course of the driver, so as to keep clear of the passing traffic. The risk of allowing such carts to be in the sole charge of the driver is very great; and it is much increased by the inherent stupidity of this class of men and the drivers course which man and beast alike seem to delight in taking, as they go along. In these circumstances, I take it as a divine mercy that such accidents are not more frequent.

DION.

BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

THE first ordinary general meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank of India was held yesterday afternoon, at the office of the Bank Oriental Building, Sir Sassoon David presiding. The following extract from the directors' report showed that the directors have the pleasure to submit the Bank's Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the period ending 31st December, 1906. The auditors' report is also annexed.

It will be seen that the net profit, after allowing for rebate on Bills discounted, amounts to Rs. 25,177-12-1. Preliminary expenses, amounting to Rs. 18,599-12-0, comprise the expenses incidental to the formation of the Bank from its registration on 7th September to 31st October, 1906. From November 1st, when Banking Business was commenced, all expenditure has been debited to Profit and Loss Account and provided for, the net result being a profit of Rs. 25,177-12-1. From this amount the Directors propose to transfer Rs. 5,000, to preliminary expenses, and to carry the balance Rs. 20,177-12-1 forward. A statment of the Liabilities and Assets and the profit and loss account of the Bank will be drawn up twice yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, and after the same has been certified to by the Bank's Auditors, a copy will be forwarded to the share-holders, together with the Directors' Report.

The report of the directors having been taken as read the Chairman Sir Sassoon David, Kt., made the following remarks:—"I have but little to add to the information given in the Report and Statement of Accounts which have been placed before you. The working capital of the Bank is now considerably in excess of the figures appearing in the Balance Sheet, and I am glad to say the Bank is making steady progress. The whole of the 50 lacs called up on the shares is now in our hands, with the exception of the small amount of Rs. 43,000 which is still outstanding and interest has been charged on calls not paid on the due date. I should like to take this opportunity of stating that your Directors have no present intention of making any further call on the shares. The 50 lacs of Share-holders' money now in our hands, less the small amount outstanding as previously stated should provide ample security to our depositors and others having dealings with the Bank until such time as our liabilities on floating and Fixed Deposit accounts are largely in excess of the present figures; and it must not be overlooked that, though uncalled the outstanding liability on the part of the share-holders of Rs 50 per share is an additional security of Rs. 50 lacs. Our object, of course, is not to carry on a Banking business, mainly with the share holders' money, but to have only such an amount of paid up capital as will be amply sufficient to afford to a every protection to our constituents; and it is obvious that the smaller the ratio the paid up capital bears to our working capital the easier it will be to pay dividends and afford to the share-holders a fair return on their investment. Some of the most flourishing Indian Banking Institutions, with Capital considerably smaller than our present paid up capital, (even when taking their Reserve Fund into account), have deposits amounting to several crores each, and your director have no reason to think that we shall be behind these Banks in gaining the full confidence of the Public having regard to the very ample security we are offering. I should like to add that your Directors have much satisfaction in being able to announce that after much difficulty their endeavours to secure a competent and confidence-inspiring Manager with sound Banking and local experience, have been crowned with success, for in Mr. H. P. Stringfellow our Manager who took over charge of the Bank on the 15th December last, we have a gentleman, who has the interest of the Bank at heart, and who is deservedly popular with the Native Community and trusted by them so that under his management we have every reason to look forward to a very flourishing future for our Bank. I am also glad to be able to announce that we have secured the services of Mr. J. A. Stewart as Chief Accountant. Mr. Stewart who is now with the Bank of Bombay, will join us as soon as he has made arrangements to hand over his present charge which I hope will not be later than next month. Further we have been able to select a very suitable Cashier and a satisfactory general staff for the Bank.

We also consider ourselves fortunate in having secured the fine central premises now occupied by the Bank which will, if necessary, comprise the whole ground floor after June 1908, as we have secured a lease of the same up to June 1913 at a monthy—rental of Rs. 1,225. There has been a regretable but unavoidable delay in the preparation of the Share Certificates. We have decided to issue a certificate for each share, and the paper required for so large a number as 1,00,000 certificates had to be indented for from Europe. The certificates are now being engraved and will be signed in due course. We hope to be able to issue the certificates to share-holders some time next month. In conclusion, I think that we may look forward, with confidence, to a successful half year. Every advantage has been taken of the high rates of interest prevailing since we closed our books on the 31st December; and our Funds are fully invested in good business which has had the constant care of your Directors and Manager. If any gentleman has any question to ask with regard to the Report and Statement of accounts put before you I shall be glad to hear it.

The directors' report and the accounts for the period ending 31st December, were adopted. The amount of Rs. 5,000 was taken from profit and Loss account and appropriated towards payment of the Preliminary expenses and the balance of profit and loss account Rs. 20,177-12-1 was carried forward. The following Directors, who under the Articles of Association of the Bank retire from Office, were re-elected. Sir Sassoon David Kt., Sir J. Cowasjee Jeahangir Kt., Sir Frederic Leigh Croft Bart., Messrs. Ratanjee Dadabhoy Tata Gordhandas Khattau, Lalubhai Samaldas, Khetsey Khaisey, Ramnarain Hurnundrai, Jenarrayed Hindoomull Dani, Noordin Ebrahim Noordin.

Messrs. A.F. Ferguson and Co., and Mr. K. Subramania Aiyar were elected Auditors of the Bank for 1907, the former at a remuneration of Rs. 100/ monthly, to audit the accounts of the Bank weekly in addition to the half yearly audits, and the latter at a remuneration of Rs. 250/ for each half yearly audit.

The meeting closed with the usual compliment to the Chairman.

SIR CHARLES RIVAZ.

Departure from Lahore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 6.

Unprecedented demonstrations of public regret, both among Europeans and Natives, marked the departure this afternoon from Lahore of Sir Charles Rivaz after his handing over the Lieutenant Governorship to Sir Denzil Ibbetson.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" eulogises the distinguished though unostentatious service rendered by Sir Charles in promoting every worthy public cause in the Province and foreshadows a new career of usefulness in England.

THE CONNAUGHT TOUR.

Programme for Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 5.

The following is the programme of the visit of T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught to Calcutta:—Thursday, March 7, 5 p. m.,—Arrive Prinseps Ghat; Reception public; quiet dinner.

Friday, March 8, Dinner Party, Government House, followed by a Reception in the garden.

Saturday, March 9—Proceed by launch to Barrackpore.

Sunday, March 10,—At Barrackpore.

Monday, March 11.—Return Calcutta; Visit Botanical Gardens.

Tuesday, March 12.—Leave Princeps Ghat in the s. s. Maud or s. s. Guide. The departure is private. At 2 p. m. their Royal Highnesses will embark on the "Hardinge" at Diamond Harbour.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

Hon'ble Mr. Miller Succeeds Sir Charles.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA MARCH 6.

The Hon'ble Sir Denzil Charles Jelf Ibbetson, K. C. S. I., resigned his office as an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General from the afternoon of the 5th of March 1907.

A vacancy having occurred in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India by the resignation of the Hon'ble Sir Denzil on his appointment to the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, His Majesty the King Emperor of India has been graciously pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. John Ontario Miller, C. S. I. to the post.

PRINCE FUSHIMI AT COLOMBO.

En Route to England.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, MARCH 6.

General Prince Fushimi, who proceeds to London to return Prince Arthur of Connaught's visit last year to the Mikado, arrived yesterday afternoon by the "Devanha."

On landing at 3 o'clock the Prince and Party were met by a Guard of Honour of the 75th Carnatics and a salute of 21 guns was fired. The party drove direct to Queen's House and from thence proceeded to Kandy in the evening by a special train with the Governor, and will be returning to-morrow to resume the voyage by the "Britannia"

The Prince awaits Admiral Yamamoto and the rest of the party at Paris. They left Kobe on the 2nd of March.

"CITY OF GLASGOW" AGROUND.

Re-floated without Damage.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 6.

The s. s. "City of Glasgow," which left Calcutta yesterday morning ran aground at Achipur on her way down the river. At 5-30 the boat was re-floated and proceeded on her way, an examination showing no serious damage.

JARRAH SLEEPERS.

Purchase not Precluded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 6.

A letter of the Railway Board, dated the 23rd of October last in relation to the purchase of Jarrah sleepers appears in some cases to have been interpreted in a sense that was not intended, and the Railway Board has now made it clear that it was not intended to preclude the purchase of Jarrah sleepers, the fact being that quite recently the Board accepted a tender for no less than 3¼ lakhs of Jarrah sleepers for use on one of the State Railways.

SUIT AGAINST THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Case Dismissed.

KARACHI, March 6.

An important Commercial suit has been instituted by the Delhi and London Bank, Karachi, against the North Western Railway, claiming Rs. 24,000 from the defendants. It has been decided in favour of the defendants. The suit has been dismissed with costs by the Additional Judicial Commissioner, Mr. H. N Crouch before whom it was argued, the Judge holding that the plaintiffs had no cause of action against the defendants.

NOTES FROM AURANGABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AURANGABAD, MARCH 2.

THE Mohurum festival this year was marked by a very serious incident. While the throng of spectators was very great and the fun at its height, a poor boy, evidently fatigued with his long vigil fell asleep near a tin case full of Kerosene oil. Some persons passed the spot, with lighted torches, some drippings therefrom appear to have accidentally dropped into the oil, which ignited. The flames therefrom, engulfed the unfortunate sleeper. Two or three persons rushed to the boy's assistance, and shared the same hapless fate. The bystanders fortunately, came to the rescue of these unfortunates and managed to quench the flames; but the boy died in great agony while his gallant rescuers were severely burnt and removed to the Hospital where their wounds were attended to promptly by the Medical officer-in-charge. Every hope is entertained of their ultimate recovery.

Following close upon the heels of the Mohurum, has come the most unholy festival of the Hindus of all demonations, called *Holi*, which is causing great donomination in the place, without fear of molestation either by the inhabitants or by the Police.

THE FACTORY COMMISSION.

The Factory Commission which has been touring India has returned to Bombay as already announced in our columns, and is now engaged in preparing a report. It is possible that an Indian Commission will be appointed to consider the whole matter before the introduction of any fresh legislation. In an interview it was explained that the Committee will give their views as to whether it is advisable to limit the working hours of adult males, and as regards the employment as adults of labourers between twelve and fourteen years of age, and whether there has been a marked physical deterioration requiring the creation by law of a special class of workers known as "young persons." The advisability of issuing certificates as to the age and physical fitness of children employed in workshops has also been considered, and the committee have arrived at a unanimous understanding concerning the minimum age at which children shall be admitted into the ranks of the toilers and moilers. The effect upon the physique of the working men and women by long hours of labour is a subject upon which the three Commissioners are fully qualified to judge, and in this particular it is possible that the Government will be recommended to appoint a separate staff of Medical Factory Inspectors.

SPORTING NEWS.

NOTES.

It seems more than probable that at least nine races will figure on Saturday's card, so excellent are the entries. Quite a false idea is it that after the Big Meeting the racing is not worth much, but thus late, we have now some new blood to reckon with. Glynn, who has been in Calcutta since the Poona Season, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, and has brought with him three racers belonging to Messrs. Chowdhury and Dass. These are Palinarome, Belle Cole and Mulison, and the jockey who was taken to England by Mr. Farquharson to ride Dalkeith, Bradshaw, will probably be here in time to ride them on Saturday. The first-named was, in Australia, as good as any of the sprinters that have come from there to India but, always at a short price, has done nothing in Calcutta.

I hear Meadow Saffron, who belonged to Mr. Deakin and was in Jack Scott's hands, died after a go of fever on Monday. The best performance of this chestnut English mare in Bombay was the dead heat with her stable companion Saloon behind Killua in the Stand Plate on the last day of the meeting proper. This is the second of the Calcutta strings to suffer, Airlock having been the other.

The Calcutta season is over at last and, for the same reasons as those put forward here, they may claim to have had a most successful one. Despite the sore point about the 'barrier,' the public has had the club to thank for increased accommodation and, with the new stand they propose erecting before the next meeting and the improved course, they will have further cause for thanks in future. As was the case with the Bombay statistics, the Hon. Mr. A. A. Apcar comes out at the top of their winning owners' list. He has indeed created a record with not a long but a breedy string of which the most useful have been Fitzgrafton, Mallard and Ballark, and Seclusion by reason of his win in the Indian Grand National. The second sensation, and one likely to do the game more good than anything, was the success of the country-bred Saloon. His successes with those in the stables of Messrs. Marshall and Deakin have given Jack Scott first place amongst trainers.

In marked contrast to his luck in Bombay have been the fortunes of Jimmy Robinson who, in Calcutta, thoroughly kept up the reputation he has gained as "primus in India." With the breedy importations of the past year one wonders what other classic performers will be seen ere another Viceroy's Cup is run and, if the same stable again procures the Trophy, whether the first two positions will be reversed!

Any further remarks on the recent Presidency-Hindus match cannot be too edifying from the former's point of view, and the only thing to be done is to take a sound defeat as much like the sportsmen, Englishmen have gained the reputation of being, as possible. It is, therefore, somewhat surprising to see the attitude adopted by some who dabble in criticisms. Lame excuses are the last things one would care to hear, or read of; especially in a case where the lameness is apparent. Major Deas certainly did not play but, when the Hindus took the bowling to all parts of the field "after" a collapse by the opposing side, it strikes me the less said the better.

REX.

THE "LAVER" CUP HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, MARCH 4.

Lincolns vs. The N. G. S. Railway.

The above Tournament which increases in popularity year by year commenced on Friday. Twelve teams have entered and have drawn as follows:—

Secunderabad Combined Team ....Bye.
1st Manchesters ....Bye.
R. A. Team vs. "A." Team XIII Hussars...... 1
"B." Team XIII Hussars vs. 2nd Royal Fusiliers 2
1st Lincolns vs. "A" Team, Railway............ 3
Combined.—Officers 2nd Q's. O. Rajput's and 61st P. W. O. Pioneers vs. "B" Team, Railway 4
Secunderabad Gymkhana.......................Bye.
Secunderabad Union Club ....Bye.

The Lincolns who have held the Cup for two years and who will possess it for good if they win it again this year have come down from Kamptee, and as all the teams have been in the strictest training for some time, there should be some exciting play.

The first tie between "A" team 13th Hussars and the R. A. Team resulted in the R. A. retiring from the Tournament being beaten by 2 goals to nil. A good game was witnessed on Saturday between the Rajputs and Pioneers (combined) versus the Railway "B" team but the latter was comprised of youngsters who made little headway against the more experienced Military Officers and ended in a victory for the combined team by goals to nil.

In the tie to-day between the Royal Fusiliers and "B" team 13th Hussars, the latter were beaten after a very hard struggle by 1 goal to nil.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, MARCH 6.

A record crowd assembled last evening to witness the game in the Laver Cup Hockey Tournament between a team of the N. G. State Railway and the Lincolns from Kamptee who are the holders of the Cup for 1905 and 1906. Mr. W. Pendlebury and Officers of the N. G. S. Railway Company were "At Home," and the Band of the Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles played during the game.

The Lincolns scored their first goal in two seconds from the start, a surprise which put the Railway team on their mettle and they played up well until they lost one man injured. Half way through the first half, Wilson played a splendid game for the Lincolns whilst for the Railway Mergler and Clarke did good work.

Half time score stood:—
Lincolns.. 3
Railway.. 1

In the second half the Railway fell off gradually and the Lincolns made rings round them, piling in six more goals, three of which were put in 5 minutes near the end.

Secunderabad Gymkhana vs. Union Club.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, MARCH 6.

Another one-sided game was witnessed this evening in the Laver Hockey Cup Tournament between a very strong Gymkhana team and the Secunderabad Union Club.

From the very start the Union team found themselves outplayed and hardly got over to their opponents' side during the whole game. Once they put in a clean drive but Major Dewing at goal saved easily.

To the Gymkhana's credit by half time was 4 goals to love and they increased this in the second half by three, thus winning by 7 goals to nil. The attendance was again very large. Lieutenant Yates at centre forward shot three goals, Dawson two and Inniken two goals.

HYDERABAD CHALLENGE TENT-PEGGING TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, MARCH 4.

Thirty-five teams entered for the 21st Challenge Tournament in the above which was decided at the Futteh Maidan at 4 p.m. this afternoon, before a large attendance. The entries were considered to be large, and were as follows:—13th Hussars, 4; 33rd Cavalry, 3; 20th Deccan Horse, 8; African Cavalry Guards, 4; 1st Lancers Imperial Service Troops, 4; 2nd Lancers Imperial Service Troops, 3; 3rd Lancers Imperial Service Troops, 2; Golconda Lancers, 3; The Prince's Body Guard, 2; H. H. the Nizam's Artillery, 1; Rahut Munzil, 1.

Points were allotted as follows:—2 for a bit, (if the peg was struck with the point of the spear), 3 for a lift, 6 for a carry, i.e. carried forty yards, and points not exceeding two in number were allowed also for dressing and pace. The judges were Brigadier-General G. F. Francis and Capt. G. N. Green, 1st Nizam's Infantry.

After the preliminary runs had been decided 14 having the highest points competed again and "C" squadron 20th Deccan Horse who made 69 points out of a possible 72 were declared the winners and the Cup, having thus been won by this Regiment for three successive years, becomes their property. For the purse for the second team, the 33rd Cavalry tied with "B" team, 20th Deccan Horse with 65 points each and, on a final run, the form made 21, beating the latter by 1 point. Mrs. Bayley presented the Cup to the winning team and the purse to the second. Cheers closed an interesting afternoon's sport.

SOUTH INDIAN LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Lady Lawley Distributes Prizes.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 6.

In the South Indian Lawn Tennis Tournament yesterday, Brooke Leggatt, the holder, beat Higginbotham, the seven times champion in the nineties, in an open challenge of singles, the latter making a spoon show.

Lady Lawley distributes the prizes to the winners on Saturday evening.

MADRAS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 6.

In the re-played Tie in the Madras Gymkhana Association Football Tournament yesterday evening, the Cheshires beat the Gymkhana by two goals to love after a hard game, both scored in the last 15 minutes.

The Sherwood Foresters from Bangalore also met the 3rd Leicesters from Belgaum. A very keenly contested game resulted in a draw—one goal all. The tie will be replayed this evening. Also Monday's draw between the Madras railway and the 84th Battery.

MURRAY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

Third Round.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MARCH 6.

In the third round of the Murray Football Tournament yesterday Somerset Light Infantry met the Carabiniers. At the call of time nothing was scored. The tie will be replayed to-day.

Durham Light Infantry played a team of the Royal Irish Rifle. It was a splendid game. Until the last quarter there was no score. Then the Irish pressed and scored, and shortly after the Durhams equalized.

An extra ten minutes play was ordered in which the Durhams scored again, thus winning by one goal.

The South Staffords play the Royal Welch Fusiliers to-day.

BOMBAY 11TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, MARCH, 9.

The Lingfield Plate—9 furlongs.

Squire Alfred	9·9	Mulison	8·5	Flotsam	7·9
Chassepot	8·7	Royalist	8·2	Freelance	7·8
Admiral Crichton	8·6	Shotover	7·1	Mandeville	6·10

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 7lbs.

The Auction Plate—5 furlongs.

Frielance	9·3	Balayeuse	8·8	Welsh Love	8·0
Rossi	8·11	Koko	8·7	Epitome	7·13
Gunner	8·9	Blue Blood	8·0	Jubilant	7·10

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 3lbs.

The Callian Plate—1 Mile.

Scarlet	9·3	Gancho	8·4	Adham	7·11
Manar	9·0	Canter	8·2	Greylock	7·10
Spearmint	8·10	Madrid	8·1	Mirdas	7·3
Monsooon	8·10	Madras	8·0	Talal	7·2
Emir	8·8	Bourbon	8·0		
Recruit	8·6	Young Lomond	7·12		

If top weight accepting be under 9 3 it well be raised to that amount and the others in proportion.

The Thannah Plate—6 furlongs.

Tachrest	10·5	Mudlool	8·9	Sir Jamal	7·4
Oriental	9·13	Vedas	8·9	Little Joker	7·4
Ashroff	9·8	Darby	8·8	Highborn	7·1
Eed	9·7	Mumbra	8·6	Nonplus	7·1
Mint	9·6	Caravan	8·2	Girjistan	7·0
Creditor	9·4	Antica	8·2	Napoleon	7·0
Osborne	9·3	Zurriff	8·1	Wadi	6·10
False Start	8·12	William Rufus	7·12	Sahoon	6·10
Scimitar	8·10	Young Gazelle	7·8	Shabib	6·7

If top weight accepting be under 9st 10lbs will be raised to that amount and the others in proportion.

The Rosehill Handicap—5 furlongs.

Comeback	9·12	Florrie	8·0	Verballa	7·0
Gun metal	9·7	Welsh Love	7·13	Mandeville	7·0
Russley Rose	9·4	Recovery	7·8	Achievement	6·8
Koko	8·6	Felbert	7·7		

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 3lbs.

The New Comers Handicap—6 furlongs.

Spearmint	9·10	Dhamas	8·2	Alma	7·7
Great Shot	9·7	Gold Mint	8·2	Joker	7·7
Kalee Charan	9·3	Romance	8·2	Talal	7·7
Salanie	9·1	Muftakhar	8·1	Basheer	7·5
Madrid	3.12	Hadee	8·1	Eugene	7·5
Madras	8·10	Rabless	8·1	Hamnasti	7·5
Poseidon	8·8	Idbas	8·1	Saeed	7·4
Manchester	8·8	Rock Salt	7·12	Huzza	7·3
Squire	8·5	Horan	7·12	Kabel	7·3
Thuyyar	8·5	Sunshine	7·12	Shah Line	7·0
Deenar	8·4	Express	7·10	Zir	7·0
Ahos	8·4	Dumra	7·10	Fawoos	6·10
Munt Win	8·3	Robert Macaire	7·9	Gafal	6·6
Turner	8·3	Sir Roy	7·9		
Meerjan	8·2	Kawakib	7·9		

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 3lbs.

INFLUENZA IS RAGING.

Take Bile Beans and Make Yourself Proof Against its Attack.

"Influenza is very prevalent in London, and many society functions have had to be abandoned." "There is a fashion in influenza as well as in dress, and *just now the fashionable form affects the liver.*"

These extracts from the daily papers emphasise the great necessity for keeping your body, and especially for liver and stomach, in a thoroughly healthy condition, if wish to be proof against influenza's insidious attacks. Bile Beans increase your vitality and fortify you against disease by stimulating your liver and strengthening your digestive organs. After an attack of influenza, also during the trying and dangerous stage of convalescence, Bile Beans are of great value in restoring health and strength to weakened bodies.

Miss Emily Walker, of 6, Tenham-avenue, Streatham-hill, London, S. W., says:—"I was attacked by gastric influenza, as the doctor called it. I had severe pains in the side after the fever left me, and I thought it was ulceration of the stomach, which I had had some years previously. I could not lie down in bed, nor could I sneeze, without enduring great pain. As for sleep or rest, that was impossible.

"One day I noticed the report of a cure by Bile Beans of one who had been suffering like myself. I made up my mind at once to give Bile Beans a trial, and am glad I did so, for I found great relief. I kept on with Bile Beans until I was quite better. Since I have taken Bile Beans my general health has remained very good. As a precaution I always keep a box of Bile Beans in the house."

Keep your liver and stomach healthy by taking Bile Beans, a safe, sound, and sure medicine; safe, because they contain no drastic drugs and no minerals; sound, because they are prepared with the utmost care and are always constant in value; and sure, because their action is purely natural, gentle, and genial, and the good results lasting. Of all chemists at Re. 1/- a box, or Rs. 2/4 per box containing three times the quantity. Refuse all substitutes, and accept only the genuine.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

Second Notice.—Oils.

THE most striking canvases in any Art collection are of course the portraits, and this is so at the exhibition of the Bombay Art Society at the Town Hall. Especially interesting are the portraits when the visitor is familiar with the faces depicted, and perhaps no picture attracted so much attention at the private view on Monday as that of the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, by Mr. Cecil Burns,—perhaps the art master's greatest success. In the well-known Judge Mr. Burns had a particularly good subject, a typically English, good humoured, bucolic countenance, looking straight out of the frame and sufficiently coloury as not to require a deep Vandyke background in order to throw up the presentment. This picture, we understand, has been painted for the Gymkhana. By way of contrast Mr. Burns has placed an equally typical portrait of a Hindu alongside that of the Judge. The portrait is that of the Chief of the Bombay Native Police in full uniform, wearing his decoration, his right hand clasping his partly-drawn sword. Mr. Burns does not appear to have posed his subject in the best of lights, but the study is a very fair one, as is also his Sir Sassoon David, erroneously spelt in the catalogue "Sir David Sassoon." The study of Sir Sassoon is spoilt by too heavy shadows on the face. This canvas is now pretty familiar to Bombay art lovers, and the likeness to the well-known Jewish Knight has been very well caught. Mr. Pithawalla, too, has an excellent study, in a portrait of his mother. Miss S. S. Jasavala is responsible for a very fair presentment of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, and another Parsee portrait is by Mr. Seodia. A really splendid "horse picture" is that of "Signorina" by Mr. Narayanji Dwarkadas, and Mr. Rama Varma has a nearly full length canvas of a Bombay Bunia, whose face is familiar to us. Mr. Labay and Mr. Thought contribute street scenes from the bazaar among the larger canvases, and Mr. Kirtiker has a study of an Indian woman carrying a chatty on her head. Curiously enough this figure is almost exactly duplicated in two other pictures close by. We have since learnt that they are the interpretations by different out students of the same model. The more solid work of oil painting appears to have a greater attraction for native artists than water colours which is somewhat to be deplored. Mr. Parandakar has a study of a Maratha woman's head. But perhaps the best oil picture in the show is Mr. Joshi's "Village Water Girl"—a sarried native woman standing near a stile and gazing into space with her left hand shading her eyes. The pose is lifelike and the numerous folds of the drapery are done with a master hand. Mr. Khot and Mrs. A. Scheling have a Fakir and an Indian Beggar respectively—the latter being a gem in native portraiture. Mr. Pithawalla is responsible for an admirably executed portrait of H. H. the Nizam, in the robe of his Order, and the same artist also has a very carefully drawn portrait of a Parsee lady and her child. The failure of photography to present a "speaking likeness" is well illustrated in this exhibition, which includes both a full size photograph and a full length painting of Mr. Macdonald, the latter of which gives us the well-known Counciller as we know him. Mr. V. C. French has a small collection of carefully executed but colourey canvases. Amongst the smaller studies is an elaborate sketch of the dance of the fisherwomen at the Carli caves—a really fine work by P. Gerhardt and not over-priced at Rs. 300. In the seascapes Mr. Vears has a striking study of Bombay from Malabar Hill, a picture which, being essentially a mixture of blue sky and sea and rich green foliage is by no means overdone. Mrs Molesworth St. Aubyn has a dainty little bit of frothy Cornish sea, and Mrs. Oliver presents a curiously beautiful view of Bombay from across the Harbour, in which the sea is made to look too much like a deep, still, silvery lake. One of the prettiest little things in water pieces is J. P. Gangooly's "Evening on the Ganges." One of the best of the Bombay sketches is Mr. Dhurandhar's view of the mill portion of the City across the Creek, with the women wood-gatherers in the foreground. The effect of the smoke from the chimney stacks on the sky is exquisitely done. Mr. Labay has an Indian house scene—the waving of the lamp to a bride—very delicately painted, and Mrs. Schelling's "Our Mali" are both marked by much merit. There is one very curious study on this screen, a picture by Mr. Pestonji Bomanji, called "The Unperceived Error". It represents a hag, apparently neither Hindu, Parsee nor Choktaw, but more like the latter, sewing a rent in her drapery, but where the unperceived error comes in nobody on Monday night could make out. The woman herself is an error, but she is by no means imperceptible. Flower studies are not numerous in the show, but a really exquisite geranium study is that by Miss Gulbai Nicholson, Another native lady artist, Miss Baiai Palamkhote, has a series of life size heads, which show considerable powers of portraiture, and Mr Pithawalla has a study of a Fakir telling his beads which is really spendidly done. Mr. Agasker has a fine Hindu study—the ceremony of Payighadi, in which a young Brahmin girl is the central figure, and Mr. Tavaria has a really fine portrait of himself. Animal studies are conspicuous by their absence, but mention must be made of Mr. J. M. Aria's "Head of a Lion" which is a work of exceptional merit and of Mr. Gerhardt's study of a group of shikaris squatting round a tiger in the dense forest. This latter well merits the award of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's prize for the best animal painting, the features and colour of the low caste hunters being splendidly executed.

In a future critique we shall notice the series of miniatures, crayons, and black and white drawings, and photographs.

THE JAM OF NAVANAGAR.

It is expected that the installation of H. H. the Maharaja Jam Shri Ranjitsinhji will take place on Sunday next, and accordingly elaborate arrangements are being made. It is expected that among the guests present, besides many European friends, will be the Chiefs of Junagadh, Bhownagar and Morvi. The formal sanction of the Government of Bombay for investing the new Jam with the full powers of his State on the 10th instant, is awaited, and according to the Hindu Calender this day is considered to be very auspicious. Mr. Hareshwer Mahadeo Pundit, a well-known astrologer of Bombay, left Bombay for Jamnagger, on Monday last, at the invitation of His Highness Jam Ranjitsinghji, to perform the ceremony in accordance with Hindu rites.

It has been proposed to send an Address to the new Jam, on the day of his installation, on behalf of His Highness' subjects residing in Bombay, and a meeting of Jamnaggrees and of friends and admirers of Maharaja Ranjitsinghji will be convened in the hall of the Mulji Jetha Cloth Market on Friday next at 4-40 p. m. to show their loyalty to the new Jam and adopt an Address.

A BOMBAY LADY'S EXPERIENCE.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us a "Bombay Lady's experience in Sydney" which may interest our readers. "I had afternoon tea at Sargent's Restaurant (Sydney) a few days ago, when I walked along to the strand to see Madame . . . who was making me a pair of corsets. I found her trembling with fear lest she should become a plague victim. I disrobed to be fitted and in course of conversation I happened to tell her that I had been regaling myself with a delicious cup of tea at Sargent's. She made a bound for my clothes and threw them outside the door and wanted me to get out of her presence. But I stoutly refused and asked her why she was so excited, when, to my horror, she informed me that two of Sargent's Waitresses had died of plague. I was terribly scared but I guarded my feelings and laughed at the idea of anybody frightening themselves into getting plague. I told her to take plenty of brandy and cast away all fears or else she would surely succumb to the raging disease. Then she began to calm down and realize her mistake in treating her customers so roughly and after a little reflection she gathered up all my belongings and apologised for her unseeming conduct, and you may bet your life I scrambled into my "cluds" at break-neck speed and whisked out of the timid lady's domicile as quickly as I could, for I was just as nervous as she and I felt great relief in hopping into a tramcar and wending my way homeward. If I find a rat in this place I'm off like a shot."

NUISANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The great nuisances which concern life and death at the time of plague are the following:—Rats, fleas, mosquitoes and the smell from gutters and privies. In order to prevent gutter rats, fleas and mosquitoes entering the house, a finely perforated plate should be placed over the mouths of sullage water pipes in the house, and on the openings of gutters in streets under the large heavy iron covering which gives an easy exit and entry to rats; in this way we will have few rats or none entering from the main doors or from the roof.

To avoid fleas and mosquitoes besides contains, to put camphor cakes or napthalene balls on each side of the pillow and not to sleep uncovered, except the mouth and nose, even in summer; pants preferable to Dhoties, and the lower ends of a moderately thin inner pants should always be shoved under the socks; at night apply to hands and face 1/2 and 1/2 of Olive oil and Turpentine or oil of Eucalyptus; cold cream and tur. or Euca.; vaseline and Tur. or Euca.; boots preferable to shoes or slippers during the day.

To obviate the smell of gutters and privies:—

The gutters of a locality where there is plague should be flushed twice with sea water (preferable to sweet water) and the canvas pipes may then be washed with sweet water to prevent them from corroding. Privies should be cleaned twice a day and the walls of the privies tarred to the hight of at least a yard from the lower surface to prevent mosquitoes sitting on the nuisances; disinfecting powder sprinkled in the privies twice.

In Persian books it is written that the heavenly as well as earthly air gets contaminated; the earth sometimes cracks during plague season; a German writer has said that when there is plague and deficiency of rain the chlorine in the air is always less than normal.

The air of a house where there is plague; the air of the streets and gutters surrounding the houses should be examined independently by men working in the Plague Research Laboratory, Bombay; by Dr. Surveyor, Dr. K. Nariman, Mr. T. K. Gujer; the Government Chemical Analyser and men working the Bombay Municipal Laboratory for the public good, and the result made known to the public as regards the abnormal constituents in the air and the noxious germs.

To burn nimb tree leaves, tar, sulphur, sandalwood benzoin especially in sleeping rooms half an hour before going to bed especially during plague season.

D. H. KOLTA, L. R. C. P. (LONDON).

Late Medical Officer, Famine Relief works in Berar and Kaira Districts, 1900.

Late Sanitary Superintendent, Surat City Municipalites, and the Head of the Sanitary Department.

Surat, March 5.

POONA DEFAMATION CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Regarding a case of defamation which appeared in your paper, I request the favour of your publishing the following (enclosed) which I have forwarded to the Editor of the "Evening Dispatch." There was no apology on my part or any expression of regret. There were present only the District Magistrate, the complainant and myself. Yet a false report has appeared so far as I am aware up to now in the "Deccan Herald" the "Evening Dispatch" and the "Bombay Gazette."—Yours, &c.

M. R. JORGE,

Vicar, Church of Immaculate Conception, Poona.

Poona, March 5.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "EVENING DISPATCH."

SIR,—The paragraph headed "A Defamation Case" in your issue of the 4th instant has been brought to my notice. That part of it which refers to my action is not only incorrect but false—and if it has been furnished by Mr. Rebeiro, since besides him, the District Magistrate and myself, there was nobody else present when he withdrew the complaint. I regret that the good intentions of the learned Magistrate should have been so abused as has been done in the information that has been furnished to you.

I had no occasion to express regret of any kind or apologize in any way. It was Mr. Rebeiro who was counselled by the learned Magistrate to express his regret for having sent his vicar, a threatening pleader's notice. So far from giving any expression of the kind I stated before the Magistrate that should occasion arise, and if there be need for it, I shall in my capacity as the guardian of the morals of a large community make use of such language as in my opinion may be adequate to it. It is due to me and to the interests that I represent here in the City of Poona that those that have read your very damaging report and have been misled by it should know that the incident referred to is this:—

I had occasion in one of my public exhortations in my church against opposition to constituted authorities to use the proverb "Nao ha cidade sem procos." Its equivalent in English would be "There is no light without a shadow" or something of that kind. But Mr. Rebeiro, the complainant, most gratuitously lost sight of the sense of the proverb and appropriated to himself only the literal translation of its last word *porcos* which means "pigs," in which interpretation, as my pleader informed him, he was mistaken. He would not, however, be satisfied with my assurance but must perforce rush to court where so far as I, a foreigner, can understand English, the Magistrate most good-naturedly went out of his way to convince him that the word "pig" did not refer to him. But apparently he is not convinced yet.

The correctness of the report furnished to you will be apparent from the fact that neither Mr. Ghaswalla, Barrister, nor Mr. Bunter, Pleader, represented the complainant on Saturday last as stated therein or was present before the District Magistrate.

I request the favour of your publishing the above which I claim in the interest of fair play. If it were a matter which related to me personally I should not have taken any notice of it. But as the Head and Spiritual Director of a large community that acknowledges my jurisdiction, it is necessary that I should command the confidence and respect of my people. And this I am afraid will be seriously compromised by the publication of such mischievous reports as the one that appeared in your issue of yesterday. I have a few mischief-mongers in my flock and a responsible contradiction is necessary for the safety of the rest.—Yours, &c.,

M. R. JORGE,

Vicar, Church of the Immaculate Conception.

Poona, March 5.

HINDU ERUDITION.

A College Essay.

THE following is the text of the University Student's essay to which we refer in our editorial columns to-day:—

Subject.—The best means of fighting plague.

Before giving any means, I must tell you that this is the subject matter to be looked into. (Most thrilling platitude. *Ed.*) Various means are employed to do away with the naughty plague but this cursed plague is not vanished. A slight negligence (the author is too gentlemanly to lay on his colour thickly. *Ed.*) causes it to prevail among streets, and costs a number of persons their lives. The Bombay Municipality has been doing its utmost to destry plague by killing rats in all places (surely only in a few quarters of the town?) but thereby I do not think that rats will be in nonexistence. (This particularly juicy sentence should be underlined.) They will be soon replaced by other ones. The Municipality may go on destroying rats and mice, but the number in no way will be decreased. (do these vermin then share the mystic properties of the widow's curse?)

Persons who brought rats are paid something as a reward. They formerly used to get 3 or 4 pice for a live rats and 4 pies for a dead one, and thus these Bhangis and Jaruwallas make money in such an easy way. The best means to avoid plague is to cleanse all roads, houses, etc. No dirt or katchra should be left because this causes pure air to be impure, and thus persons get sick and unhealthy. It is said that in Bombay in the time of plague (we presume at the time of the first great outbreak) Jaruwallas did not sweep for 3 or 4 days and there was so much of dirt and dust that the number of deaths increased day by day there was, (Where oh! where is the construction? It has vanished like a stream in the desert.)—all confusion and disorder among the people, then only the Municipality was informed that it was due to the negligence of sweeping and cleansing all streets. The other means is that all old and decayed wells should be shut up, why (note this prominent interrogative.) because people generally draw water not only for using but also for drinking and this decayed water causes the healths of people to be disarranged, also the air passing from above wells become impure and becomes the cause or the prevalence of the plague. (then follow some remarks about the filthy condition of the pipe water in this city). For drinking this water should be boiled and should be drunk after cooling, so that the impurity may all vanish and then it is tasteful (? ? ?) to health.

Besides persons go to Apolo for fresh air (What a compliment to him!) so that they may remain healthy but there too we find the air not so pure because the sea is so full of moisture and other bad smelling thing that air gets impure and causes disarrangement, hence due attention should be paid to means before employing them.

(This last sentence is especially noteworthy. Let us never again visit the baleful Bunder for fear of 'disarrangement'! Notice the modest way in which the general conclusion of our friend's exposition is denied the honour of a sentence to itself.)

If you have been very ill, and are not recovering as fast as you expected, Ayer's Sarsaparilla will make your blood pure and will give you strength and energy.

Mrs. M. McShane, Hobart, sends this letter, with her photograph:

"After recovering from a long attack of typhoid fever I suffered from a poor appetite and great depression, and was so weak I could hardly walk. Having seen

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

advertised as such a good blood purifier and general tonic, I thought I would try it. I did so, and soon my strength came back, my appetite returned, and before I had finished the second bottle I could do all my work just as well as before."

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.

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A JOLLY SPREAD

of good things at teatime can easily be made at home with the aid of that quick and sure raising powder

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Recipes are in every tin. The directions are very clear and easy to follow

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE ASTRIDE RIDING HABIT.

It is interesting to note the steady advance in popular favour made of late by the so-called astride habit for ladies. That this is a fact not to be overlooked will be testified to by hunting and sporting women, who are adopting this practical and sensible mode of astride riding more and more. As a matter of hygiene, irrespective of the appearance in the saddle, it is greatly in favour with medical men. It does not, of course, make so much difference to park riders, who are not in the saddle long enough at a time for their health to be affected by the twisted position necessary to the side-saddle. But women who spend their days during the hunting season in this unnatural position almost invariably are more or less one-sided, resulting therefrom. This astride habit has a most graceful appearance when the wearer is mounted, the skirt falling equally at each side, and is so practically and scientifically built that it looks like a short walking skrit, and requires no holding up, as the old style of skirt did when the rider is afoot. Naturally, the saddle has also undergone a very great change, and the one that is most liked is very much after the model of the Mexican saddle, and the comfort of this improved method of astride riding is such that doubtless in the course of time the old-fashioned side-saddle will become quite obsolete.

DAINTY NECKWEAR FOR THE SPRING.

This is truly a season of dainty neckwear, and even the fullest description can give but a slight idea of the charm of these blouse accessories. The finest of materials are used, and the exquisite daintiness of the embroidery and designs is the chief charm of these little collars, ties, bows, and frills. First of all comes the lace collar. Lace next to the face, if it is of the right kind, adds wonderfully to the attractiveness of any countenance. It softens the general appearance and lendsan air of delicacy and refinement to a face which no other kind of neckwear has ever been known to do. Over a velvet or silk gown the lace collar with its front attachment is very effective. Much trouble in the way of bodice decoration and much expense in trimmings are saved when a woman possesses a few of the pretty lace fronts which Dame Fashion has so kindly provided. A well-selected lace collar of good lace will give a touch of smartness to a plain bodice or an otherwise unattractive gown. Soft and transparent delicate lace will be the most popular this season, and practically the only heavy face worn will be Irish crochet, of the finest hand-made quality, and this preserves its place among pieces of neckwear because it is so very durable, rather than because it is so handsome and decorative.

VOGUE OF REAL LACE.

Very exclusive and beautiful sets of hand-made lace are seen in Milan, fine Cluny, silk Maltese, and handsome point de Venise. There are other transparent laces, including Irish Carrickmacross and Valenciennes, and if one is careful to select a good imitation lace, charm may be combined with economy. The lace neckwear pieces invariably come in sets, consisting of cuffs, collar, tie, and a square or round collar a V shaped front or a fancyshaped front-piece, with a collar attached, a berthe or a fichu, and in all cases the sleeve pieces come to match. The Bruges lace berthe is extremely popular this season. It is full enough to allow a full ripple around the shoulders so that it may be attached to a gown with either a square or round corsage. With it come the cuff pieces which may either be draped over the arm as bits of evening sleeves or attached to the prevailing elbow sleeves; or, if the berthe is arranged on a calling costume worn with either a long or a short sleeve.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 6.

Unsettled weather in the South-East of the Bay has given light to moderately heavy rain in the Andamans and South Burma.

The area of low pressure in the North-East of India has entirely disappeared after giving a few falls of rain in North Burma and Assam.

The depression from Persia has entered North-West India, and a fairly deep depression appeared over West Punjab, while in Kashmir, the barometer has fallen nearly half an inch. This disturbance has caused precipitation varying from light to heavy in the extreme north.

The Burma rain has fallen in the northern and southerndistricts and in the Andamans. The principal amounts are—Bhamo 3 inches; Rangoon and Bassein 1 1/2 inches; Diamond and Slipper Islands 1 inch and Port Blair 2 inches. The skies are lightly to thickly clouded except in the central districts, while the air is generally damper than usual and the temperature has fallen rapidly in the southern half of the province where there is slight to large defect.

In North-East India, Orissa, Dibrugarh, Sibsagar and Shillong had light falls of rain and light to moderately heavy cloud is reported from parts of Eastern Bengal and Assam and Orissa. Humidity is above normal in the northern districts of the division and the temperature has fallen, and is in slight to moderate defect at many stations of the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces. The skies are clear except to the North of the United Provinces where it is lightly to moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual to the North-West of the United Provinces and East Central India, where the temperature has risen generally and in the western districts of the division it is normal or in slight excess; but in the eastern it is still normal or in slight defect.

The North-West of India light to moderately heavy precipitation has occurred in the extreme north. Sonemarg reports 3 inches, Dras, Minimarg, Astor and Cherat 1 inch. The skies have cleared in Baluchistan but are completely overcast in Kashmir and thickly clouded in the Punjab. Humidity has increased in the area of rainfall. In Gujarat the temperature has fallen and in Baluchistan it has risen generally; elsewhere, everywhere it is normal or slight to moderate in excess.

In the Peninsula, Trivandrum had a light fall of rain. The skies are almost clear and in Deccan, the air is drier than usual and the temperature remains nearly normal.

Rain is again probably in parts of South Burma and light to heavy precipitation with high winds is likely in Kashmir, the West Himalayas and the Submontane districts.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON WEDNESDAY, 6TH MARCH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes show a brisk to rapid fall in Sind, the Punjab, Rajputana, Central India and at Agra, Saugor, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad and Khandwa and a slight rise or fall elsewhere.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to strong at Karachi, Ratnagiri and Marmugao and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The variations of the maximum show an excess of 5° at Bhavnagar Para while those of the minimum an excess of 5° to 8° in Rajputana, Lower Sind and at Sirsa and Lahore, and a defect of 5° at Jubbulpore. The highest temperature in the shade was 100° at Bellary and Cuddapah and the lowest 55° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy at Lahore Sirsa, Jaipur, Rajkot, Bijapur and Colombo.

Rain.—Nil

Weather in Sind and the Punjab is unsettled.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade......	8	2	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri..................	10	12	[illegible]
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	23	14	26
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	7	2	15
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	15	14	44
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	5	6	12
G Mahim and Worli	4	2	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	0
Hospitals..................	0	6	15
Total........	74	58	151
Total plague deaths to date..	135,904		
[illegible]	64	48	180

[illegible] CES.

[illegible] 907.

Home Trea-

[illegible]

BY THE WAY.

THE COMING OF THE ÆROPLANE.

Although all the sane people, the *Review of Reviews* points out, are in favour of the Channel Tunnel in the abstract, they are inclined to believe that there are too many insane people in Great Britain for it to be safe to scare them into fits of extravagant expenditure by "converting our tight little island into a peninsula." But it is rather foolish, Mr. Stead thinks, making such a fuss about constructing a tunnel which cannot be opened, even if begun at once, before 1917. Long before that time the æroplane will have wiped out frontiers, converted ironclads into scrap iron, and revolutionised the Fiscal system of Europe. Such, at least, is the calculation of those who know what has already been achieved by the bold pioneers who are bent upon the conquest of the air.

"A HOUSE OF LAZINESS."

Mr. Charles Duncan, in the same number of the "Review of Reviews," declares that the House of Lords is "a house of laziness." It is unbusiness-like; it displays no real critical ability; it is simply a lethal Chamber; the level of discussion is miles below that of a workmen's debating society. They represent nobody, but they take precious good care to look after certain interests. It is a purely selfish body in the widest meaning of that term. It is senseless, as witness the striking of Scotland out of the Provisions of Meals Bill, which was purely permissive. It passes legislation it detests in order to curry favour with the section it thus placates. It is dead and only requires burying, and I trust the Liberal Government will in due course act as the undertaker. Mr. Stead shows how the Peers last year neglected their duties. From an official list given it appears that 179 peers never attended at all, fifty-three attended on one occasion, and a further 168 put in an appearance on fewer than ten occasions.

HOMICIDE IN AMERICA.

Some interesting particulars on this subject are supplied by a correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian". In a public address delivered in Chicago on November 16 last, Judge Kavanagh stated that 45,000 murders had been committed in the United States during the last five years. Similar statistics were given on June 26, 1905, by a much more prominent man, Mr. Taft, Secretary of War, and previously a United States circuit judge. Mr. Taft, addressing the Yale Law School on "The Administration of Criminal Law," said that since 1885 there had been in that country 131,951 murders and homicides, and only 2,286 executions. The number of murders had increased from 1,808 in 1885 to 8,482 in 1904, but the increase in executions during that period was only from 108 to 116.

SOME COMPARISONS.

The real meaning of such figures is best conveyed by such a startling comparison as that quoted by Bishop Greer at the Diocesan Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of New York in 1905. It had been stated, he said, that while the number of British soldiers who were killed or died of disease in the Boer war was 22,000, the number of homicides in the United States during the same period was upwards of 31,000. A detailed comparison was made by Judge W. H. Thomas, of Alabama, in a paper read at the St. Louis Exposition Law Congress in 1904. He showed that the homicides annually for every million of the population were as follows: German Empire, 4·85; England and Wales, 10·14; France, 14·22; Belgium, 16; United States, 129·5.

FASTING PRODIGIES.

Astonishing as Signor Sacco's fasting feat is, it has been altogether eclipsed by several similar performances of which we read in medical records. Thus, a French girl, one Christina Michelot, when recovering from a severe attack of fever, is said to have lived from November 1751 to July 1755 on water, "without any solid food of any description." Twenty years later, Monica Mutcheteria, a woman of Suabia, while suffering from a complication of nervous disorders, subsisted for two years on a dietary of curds and whey and water, and, to add to her discomfort, she was unable to sleep during the whole of this period; while in 1762 we learn (and we are simply quoting records of cases which appear to have been well attested), Ann Walsh, a twenty-year-old girl of Harrogate, survived for eighteen months on a daily allowance of a third of a pint of wine and water.

THE MARQUIS OF CLANRICARDE

The Marquis of Clanricarde, whose estates, in the words of Mr. Birrell in the House of Commons are "haunted with the ghosts of murdered men," is the second marquis of that title and the fifteenth earl, with an ancestry that goes back to the days of the Norman conquest. The marquisate is likely to lapse with the death of the present owner, who is now in his seventy-fifth year; but the Earldom of Clanricarde—or, to conform to family usage, Clanricarde—is likely to pass, by virtue of a special remainder, to the Marquis of Sligo, who is also well advanced in years. The present peer followed his father's example in selecting the diplomatic service in the beginning of his public career. On his retirement he represented Galway county in the Commons from 1867 to 1871.

A NATIONALIST MEMBER.

As recently as last November the Marquis was the subject of an Expropriation Bill, read a first time in the Commons on November 28. Mr. Duffy, the Nationalist member for South Galway, in asking leave to introduce the Bill, declared that "the people on the estates were in a state of insurrection, bordering on civil war," that "he never yet met a man who attempted to defend generally the character of Lord Clanricarde," that he was "the curse of his class, abominated by his tenants, a cruel and constant scourge to his district of 56,000 acres, which had been positively cursed with his blighting presence," that "since his fathers death in 1873 his career had been marked by misery, wretchedness, and bloodshed," and that "among Irish landlords none was so abhorrent, so callous, and so hardhearted as this man, who never visited his property in all his life but once, and that was to bury his father."

SIR H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN AND MR. BALFOUR.

In granting permission to Mr. Duffy to introduce the Bill Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman said :—I do not suppose that the most extreme advocate of the rights of property that this House contains can justify for a moment the attitude which this nobleman an landed proprietor has thought fit to assume for many years in the district where his property lies. The relations between him and his tenants, and, indeed, the whole community, have been such as to greatly contribute to disturbing public peace, and upsetting and envenoming the minds of parties in Ireland. Mr. Birrell, therefore, is not the first Minister to use strong language regarding the Marquis. Even Mr. Balfour referred to him—taunting the Nationalists shortly before the introduction of the Expropriation Bill—as "your classical type of absentee landlord."

CAUSES AND COINCIDENCES

A Lanarkshire doctor (the Edinburgh "Dispatch" notes) makes the remarkable discovery that the outbreak of cerebro-spinal meningitis is due to the excessive eating of bananas. Simultaneously from Paris comes the announcement of the discovery that the prevalence of influenza is due to the increased output of motor-cars. It will not have escaped the notice of our readers that the remarkable outburst of activity among the would-be lady voters is coincident with a remarkable develpment of sunspots.

BRAILE'S BIG WELL.

In an article entitled "Channel Tunnel Fiascos," which appears in this week's Reader, some extraordinary projects are narrated. One of these, which the writer describes as perhaps the most idiotic of all the many idiotic schemes with which Britons have been enamoured in days gone by, was that which was known at the time as Braile's Big Well. M. Braile was a Belgian engineer, residing temporarily in this country, who in 1848 approached the then Prime Minister (Lord John Russell) with a scheme for sinking a huge shaft, a mile in diameter and twenty miles in depth, that should tap the earth's internal heat, and thereby render England independent of her coal supply when this gave out.

"PLENTY OF ADVOCATES."

Lord Russell, always rather attracted by visionary projects, attentively considered the scheme, and caused plans and estimates to be drawn up. The first difficulty was the inrush of water, which would have been certain to occur sooner or later. This it was proposed to keep under by pumping, caissons being used for the purpose of further excavation, while the finished portion of the shaft was to be rendered watertight by a "jacket" of granite set in Portland cement. Mad as the scheme was, it found plenty of advocates, and a provisional Bill had been, it was said, actually drafted when the overthrow of the Government on the Franchise question was announced, and the whole business was thenceforth consigned to a well-merited oblivion.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

MEN AND MATTERS

ABOUT PRINCE LEOPOLD.

It is now definitely settled that Prince Leopold of Battenberg shall pass through Oxford University, and his name has recently been placed on the books of Magdalen College. The young Prince is now in his eighteenth year, and is the second son of Princess Henry of Battenberg. He is named after his mother's favourite brother, the late Duke of Albany, and is said to be of a very quiet and studious disposition. At Oxford he is to lead exactly the same life as any other undergraduate, and no special privileges will be accorded to him. It is just twenty years ago since Magdalen College had last the name of a British Royal Prince on its books, this being the late Prince Christian Victor of Schleswg-Holstein. It is said that Princess Henry is very anxious that none of her sons should enter either the Army or the Navy, the reason of this being, of course, the untimely death of the late Prince Henry when on active service in Ashanti. It is believed however, that precedent will compel her to give way in this direction, since it is an unwritten law in the Royal family that all the princes shall serve in one service or the other and it is believed that her eldest son, Prince Alexander of Battenberg, who attains his majority this year, will be almost immediately gazetted to a cavalry regiment.

PRINCE HENRY XXXII.

Prince Henry XXXII of Reuss is staying at the Hotel Cecil, where his remarkable title is the subject of considerable argument and speculation. The House of Reuss is a very ancient and distinguished reigning family in Germany. Its members are closely related to our own Royal family, and Prince Henry XXXII. stands in near succession to the throne of Holland. Queen Victoria bestowed the Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order on Prince Henry XXX. of Reuss, husband of her Majesty's great-granddaughter. For hundreds of years all the members of the family have been named Henry in honour of their twelfth century patron, the Emperor Henry VI. We have a parallel custom in England in the case of the Somersets, who all bear the same name in honour of King Henry VII. The Somersets, however, have other names besides Henry, whereas, the males of Reuss are named Henry alone, and are distinguished by number bestowed on them in the order of their birth.

NUMBERING THE HENRYS.

THE system leads to some confusion, owing to the fact that there are two branches of Reuss, each of which numbers its Henry independently of the other. To add to the confusion, their systems of numbering are different. The elder branch counts from one to a hundred, then begins again, so that the next Henry after Henry the Hundredth will be Henry I.; but as this branch is small they have only got as far as Henry XXIV, during two centuries. The other, and more numerous branch recommence their counting at the beginning of each century. Thus, while the last Reuss, born in 1897, is Henry XLVII, the next one, born in the twentieth century, will be Henry I. The titles are important, seeing that the Reuss families have rule over dominions numbering several hundred thousand inhabitants. Most members of the Reuss family are fine linguists and talented musicians. One of them, Prince Henry XXIV, has composed several symphonies which have been performed in public with great success.

HOW A MARCHIONESS WAS CARRIED HOME.

THE Marchioness of Tullibardine, who is engaged upon an exhaustive history of the last Jacobite rebellion, is taking front rank as a Scottish historian. She is now responsible for several works of high merit, while her history of the Militia Battalion of the Black Watch is the most valuable record of the regiment extant. Lady Tullibardine is a graceful writer of English, and, besides being something of a stylist, is painstaking in the accurate setting forth of facts. Besides her literary attainments she s a musician of more than average ability, and her signature is to be found appended to several very beautiful songs. Like the Marquess, she is intensely Scotch in sentiment, and when she was married in 1899 a custom was observed which has been handed down in the family for many generations. When a new Duchess of Atholl or Marchioness of Tullibardine enters Blair Castle for the first time she may not walk into the house, but must be carried over the threshold. The marchioness, who was duly carried by her husband the Marquis, and deposited in the hall amid the cheers of their retainers, was Miss Katherine Ramsay, daughter of Sir James Ramsay, of Bamff. Her mother, Lady Ramsay, was saved from death during the Indian Mutiny by the faithfulness of a nurse, who stained her a dark brown so that in the massacre she was mistaken for a coloured child.

THE M. P. AND THE BRIGANDS.

Lord Newton, who is drafting a Bill for the reconstitution of the House of Lords, is a very candid Tory peer with a penchant for upsetting the equanimity of the Upper Chamber. He had no sooner been promoted from the Lower House, where he sat for thirteen years as the Hon. Thomas Wodehouse Legh, than he proposed that the House of Lords should sit during winter and rise early in July, so that its members might spend the summer in the country; but the hunting world was against him. In the Commons he won a reputation for repartee. One night he was speaking at portentous length on the Army Estimates when, at a dramatic pause in his speech, another M.P. took the opportunity of saying, "If the honourable member has quite finished, I will show the House that his contention is ridiculous and his arguments are absurd." "Then for the sake of the House." said Mr. Legh, "I will go on." And he did go on—for nearly an hour. Naturally, this sort of thing did not make Mr. Legh too popular in the House, and when he was captured by brigands in Turkey, one of his fellow M. P.'s remarked spitefully, "When they've kept him two days they'll pay to get rid of him."

A PEER AND HIS PANELLING.

The Earl of Aylesford, who has basked in the fierce light of publicity owing to the litigation over the panelling of his dining-room, is of an exceedingly retiring disposition. Outside his love for the typically English sport of archery he has few interests. He is exceedingly proud of his picturesque title of "Lord Warden of the Woodmen of Arden," a society of archers which, with the exception of the Royal Company of Archers, is the oldest body of toxophilites in the kingdom. Packington Hall, the residence of the Earl, which contains the much-discussed dining-room is situated on the outskirts of the Forest of Arden, so familiar to all student of *As You Like It*; and the descendants of the herd of black deer mentioned in that pastoral play still browse in Packington Park. The cedars of Lebanon in the park are of authentic origin, the seed having been specially brought over from the Holy Land.

DUBLIN SOCIETY.

Now that the Dublin season is in full swing, it may be of interest to note the number of young, smart married women who, by reason of their husband's offices, are in residence at the Castle or in Phœnix Park. Of these are Viscountess Powerscourt, the pretty fair haired wife of Viscount Powerscourt, who is comptroller of the Household to the Viceroy; also Lady Hawkesbury, Lady Clementine Waring, Lady Celia Coates, and Lady Weldon. Lady Hawkesbury who will one day be Countess of Liverpool, in Irish has a ready wit and much literary talent, and wrote "Wandering in Shropshire" for a weekly contemporary. Lady Clementine Waring is only daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Tweeddale, and wife of Captain Walter Waring, now master of the Horse at the Viceregal Court. She, like most only daughters, had a brilliant girlhood, is clever, keen on polities, writes well and when in the schoolroom was editor of a children's paper called *City Sparrows*. Her husband, a big, fair man, is known to his intimates as "Jumbo." Lady Celia Coates, daughter of the Earl of Crewe, is a brunette, has dark hair and bright colouring. Lady Weldon is most attractive. She is young and handsome with auburn hair and a skin of lilies and rose. And she has many talents acts well, recites cleverly, whistles in a wonderful manner to her own pianoforte accompaniments. These five young matrons make a charming quintet.

THE COUNTESS OF CORK.

Lady Cork has been mentioned in connection with the Druce case, owing to her friendship in past years with the eccentric Duke of Portland. This lady was born in 1828, and for many long years has been a definite power in the social world of London. She was Lady Emily de Burgh, is sister to Lord Clanricardes, and married the late Lord Cork in the early fifties. ~~She was then a most beautiful girl,~~ and the story goes that the smart bachelors of London subscribed to give her a wedding present as a token of their admiration. Lady Cork has talents above the average. She is witty and a brilliant conversationalist; and her varied knowledge of present-day Society, coupled with an accurate memory of past events, make her a highly entertaining companion. She is an enthusiastic student of French literature, especially of the historical and biographical description; and her knowledge of history, both English and foreign, is altogether exceptional. She is also a great authority on etiquette, and has written a book and many articles on her favourite subject. Lady Cork never goes with the fashion of the times, and elects to dress in a style of her own. In the day-time she wears a black silk dress cut rather low and filled in with white lace up to the neck. In the evening she dons a similar black silk, but cut somewhat lower; and the black lace cap, which always adorns her head, is ornamented by a single pear-shaped pearl of great size that drops low over her forehead. In fact, Lady Cork owns splendid pearls, and has a necklace of five rows, each pearl being the size of a pigeon's egg. When driving in her old-fashioned carriage she invariably wears a white lace veil, drawn over her face and which floats about her small, black bonnet. King Edward, when Prince of Wales, used often to dine at her house in Charles Street. The late Lord Cork was known to his intimates by the apt nickname of "Boychen."

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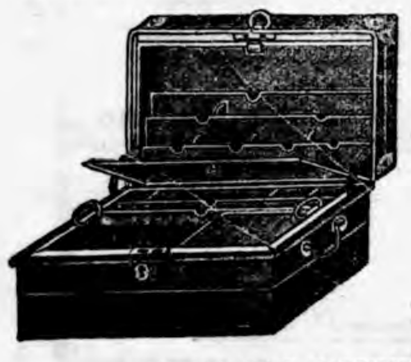

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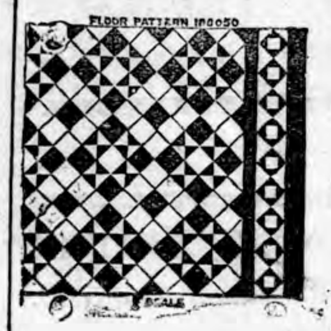

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GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

I had a little husband no bigger than my thumb
I put him in a pint pot and there I bade him drum
I gave him Grimault's Syrup to cure his dreadful cold
For everybody tells me it is worth its weight in gold

HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years for CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS, and BRONCHITIS.

FOR COUGHS & COLDS USE

"LINSEED COMPOUND"
TRADE MARK OF KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED ANISEED ETC.
OF 30 YEARS PROVEN EFFICACY

"LINSEED COMPOUND" is a reliable old English home remedy. It softens hard phlegm, permitting it to be expectorated without strain, soothing the membranes and allaying the irritation so commonly experienced. There is nothing to equal it. Of all Chemists throughout the Empire.

Strongly recommended by Medical Men."

Icilma.

The exquisite Icilma Specialities, containing the unique elements of Icilma Natural Water, restore the skin to its natural freshness and keep it cool, clear and soft in all climates.

Icilma Natural Water, spread or sprayed on the skin, has marvellous healing and beautifying powers. It softens and freshens the cuticle and prevents Sunburn, Prickly Heat, Roughness or Unsightly Blemishes. A few drops immediately cure Insect bites, while for Sore Eyes, Chaps, Chilblains, Children's Irritations, Cuts, Burns, Bruises and all discomfort from Heat, Riding or Weakness, its action is rapid and beneficial. Nature's ideal skin-tonic for hot or variable climates.

Icilma Soap gives a delightful silky lather in even the hardest water, cleanses admirably and owing to its unique natural elements refreshes and soothes the skin. Deliciously scented Icilma Soap is very lasting, never gets greasy and suits even the most irritable or sensitive skins. Simply a revelation of what a soap can be.

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

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